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BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 24th of May, Mrs. RICHARD KURSON, of a daughter, Prematurely. On the 27th May, at Shanghai, the wife of GEORGE W. NOEL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th April, at Seattle, U.S.A. VESTA, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D. to NORMAN THORPE SAUNDERS of Shanghai. On the 23rd May, at Shanghai, MARGUERITE EMMA PIETZSCH to JOHN VINCENT CHAMBERS DAVIS.

DEATH.

On the 20th May, at Shanghai, JENNY ADLER, the beloved wife of E. Adler, aged 27.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

DISEASE IN BANGKOK.

(28th May.)

Some time ago, considerable amusement was afforded those who claim to have some acquaintance with the health conditions of Bangkok by the announcement made in a Bangkok journal that because the thermometer had fallen to 65 or 70 degrees Fahrenheit the capital of Siam was one of the healthiest spots in the Far East. The writer even gravely suggested that in time Bangkok would become the winter resort of the malaria-stricken, jaundiced, and effete merchants of Hongkong and Singapore. With its marvellous climate, its wonderful system of canals which, in far-off days—probably in the time of Sir John Mandeville or Baron Munchausen—earned for Bangkok the title of the Venice of the East, its delightful inhabitants and so forth, Bangkok was held out as an ideal land for those who wished to recuperate after their dreary labours in British colonies. Not a word was said about the lack of a water supply, the absence of first class hotels, the prevalence of cholera

and the impossibility of obtaining any of the comforts and luxuries which tend to reconcile the exile to residence in the Far East. Of course, it is only right and proper that a resident in Siam should strenuously exercise his mind to see only the bright side of the picture. True, it means marvellous will power and extraordinary mental effort which might be better employed in other channels, but it is commendable, and should entitle the writer to one of those medals which are so lavishly distributed by the Siamese King on all possible occasions, from the opening of a ten-foot bridge to the celebration of a semi-Royal birthday. But occasionally we obtain a glimpse of the real state of affairs in Siam: On the 10th inst., the *Siam Free Press* published an editorial on the subject of the non-existent water supply of Bangkok, and said: "The mortality rate from cholera is growing to an alarming degree. The New Road looks like one long procession of coffins daily from dawn to dark, and still there seems to be no serious effort made to stem the tide of death. We were informed a couple of days ago by a high official that the project of supplying Bangkok with a wholesome water system would be shortly undertaken and that the work would be completed within five years, which is a very different story to the glowing account which, sought to prove that Bangkok and its environs might be considered the Riviera of the Far East. The fact of the matter is that so long as the Siamese Government neglects its obvious duty to supply the inhabitants with an abundant supply of fresh water disease will continue rampant, carrying off the brightest members of the European population and decimating the natives who have to depend on the brackish water of the Menam to quench their thirst in the dry season. We may formulate against the water authority in Hongkong when the state of the reservoir permits of only a limited and intermittent daily supply, but at least that supply is fresh and wholesome, and not laden with the germs of every disease under the sun. Siam hopes to rival Japan as a country of progress and enlightenment. A Siamese Prince is touring Japan and North China, presumably with the object of obtaining information regarding the constructive works being carried on by the Japanese. But Siam will never be recognised as a country dominated and governed by men of modern views so long as the people are allowed to wallow in the depths of disease, resulting from the lack of ordinary sanitary provisions. Bangkok may become the Mentone of the Orient, but that day, despite the rose-coloured views of enthusiastic residents, will not arrive until the first principles of hygiene are observed and an adequate and reliable system of waterworks installed."

A FAVOUR TO CHINESE.

In many respects the policy followed by the United States Government under the Chinese Exclusion Act coincides with the attitude adopted by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth. Both countries manifested the strongest objection to the immigration of Chinese and passed laws which had the effect of regulating the entrance of Chinese undesirable. But while America occasionally allowed, unsuspecting, Chinese immigrants, against whom the law had been framed, to land, Australia imposed tests of such a severe character that the Chinese coolies were effectually stopped at the gateway of the Commonwealth, and further required the payment of a poll-tax of about \$1,000, even after the preliminary requirements had been met. The great opposition of the Chinese to the operation of the American Exclusion Act was the manner in which its provisions were carried into effect. They maintained that Chinese gentlemen and officials were subjected to gross indignities, treated as coolies, and humiliated to a degree that was intolerable. But all that is ancient history: the boycott of American goods was the result. Although the Australian Commonwealth have been equally averse to the admission of Chinese and have proclaimed their intention of retaining a "white Australia," the operation of the laws governing the entrance of Chinese has been, apparently, carried out in a manner which did not offend the susceptibilities of the immigrants. At any rate, there has been no suggestion that Australian goods should be placed in the same category as American products, a fact which has operated to the advantage of Australia during the heat of the boycott. It has been felt, however, that there were reasons why the exclusion Ordinances in force in the Commonwealth should be somewhat relaxed in favour of the Chinese traveller, official and merchant. Seeing that Great Britain had entered into an offensive and defensive treaty with Japan, it was urged that certain privileges should be granted our Japanese allies. Downing Street exerted pressure on the Government of the Commonwealth and secured, after much trouble, certain minor concessions for Japanese subjects, other than those of the coolie or labouring classes. But the Commonwealth has as much respect for the Chinese, as for the Japanese, and it was recognised that any concessions granted to the one should be extended to the other. A few days ago we were enabled to publish exclusively, on the authority of Mr. Frederick Jones, the Trade Commissioner on behalf of

the Queensland Government, now in Hongkong, the fact that the Commonwealth Cabinet had decided to extend the exemptions of the Immigration Restriction Act granted after considerable agitation to the Japanese, to Chinese officials, merchants, students and travellers. That is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. Australia cannot suffer by the admission of the respectable classes of Chinese who seek to broaden their mental horizon, to gain information regarding trade opportunities, to act as agents in China of Australian producers, or to acquire that education which the colleges of the Commonwealth are eminently fitted to impart. The working-man, the artisan, is not affected by the admission of Chinese gentlemen who are only making a passing visit to the country, and the cry of "Australia for the Australians" still holds good. It was only fair that advantages granted to the Japanese should be extended to the Chinese. Mr. Jones, in a further interview on this question, as to the general effect of the operation of the laws restricting the admission of Asiatic peoples into Australia, remarked to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*: "With myself the question of a white Australia is not a matter of economics, it is a religion, but I am not a bigot. Apart from my frequently expressed opinion that concessions to any Asiatic race must similarly be granted to the Chinese, since my official connection with the East I have recognized the desirability of allowing the best Chinamen to visit my country." With that spirit the educated Chinese are not likely to quarrel. They have sought for nothing more from America; they have not objected to the conditions prevailing at the Australian ports with regard to the examination of Chinese visitors; and, indeed, there has been no question of attempting to secure better terms than those now offered. The Australians are wise in their generation in offering this measure of exemption from the provisions of the Restriction Act. There is a vast field for Australian enterprise in China, and, so long as nothing is done to estrange the people, Australia should find an immense outlet for her surplus products in the Middle Kingdom. Mr. Frederick Jones, the Queensland Commissioner, may be congratulated on being able to make the announcement he has made, for it is bound to have a beneficial effect on his mission in the Far East."

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The jessam which floats up with every mail from Europe reveals very conclusively the wonderful ignorance which prevails even amongst those who are otherwise deemed to be educated, regarding the position of Great Britain's Far Eastern possessions. No doubt many having correspondence with the home country have received letters addressed "Hongkong, India," while it is on record that during the war Hongkong was frequently believed to be an integral portion of Japan. But these slips may have been due to some temporary aberration to which we have no clue. The numerous appeals to take shares in lotteries which are to be held under the Governments of Austria, Germany and Holland greatly help to swell the contents of the waste paper basket. But one of the most amusing communications we have received for sometime arrived to-day from London. It was a bulky envelope and contained several printed sheets of superfluous paper. The inside pages were blank, so that they may come in handy on some future occasion. The first sheet bore, in beautifully large type, the heading "The London Musical Club." In case people in Hongkong may never have heard of the L.M.C. we will quote the directions how to get there; it is "125 yards behind the British Museum (Tube) Station." Nothing could be more precise. Two hops, a skip and a large jump, and the visitor will bounce into the presence of the hon. secretary or hon. treasurer of the Club. The members will be waiting for him with outstretched arms. Well, this circular or pamphlet or perhaps it should be called a brochure is not issued without an object. The London Musical Club is or was appalled at the magnitude of the San Francisco disaster, so it determined to give a concert in aid of the relief funds. Not a sacred concert, but an ordinary "sing-song," and no mention of a dance to follow. The tickets are stated to cost one guinea each. This was all very well until one read that the concert was to take place on 3rd May—more than three weeks ago! Seeing that we have still to rely on ordinary steamers for our mails, and not a patent, turbine-twisted, gold-embossed, Santos-Dumont-et-Maximised aeroplane, travelling at the rate of five thousand leagues a day, the idea of sending out invitations which would arrive three weeks after date of the performance is decidedly rich. But what a loss is that sustained by the citizens of Hongkong. For one guinea they might have sat next the Lord Mayor of London, or a Sheriff, or, perhaps, even an Alderman. The experience would have lasted them for the rest of their lives. They could have brought their children up to respect them, for it is not everybody who can hob-nob with Turtledove. And only one guinea to hear the London Musical Club. Of course, there are captious people who might have wished to see the list of performers, but the concert was not for such as they; it was intended for the *bon ton*, the *élite* of the City, for those who weep with Alexander because there are no new honours to acquire. To preserve its exclusiveness, the concert was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; let us pray it was successful, and that everybody was delighted—even

the artists, in whom there is no jealousy. President Roosevelt said that no foreign contributions would be received towards the relief fund. Will he, or, has he, accepted the stupendous receipts of the London Musical Club's concert? If not, they may threaten to visit America, and then we might expect to hear of another disaster."

THE OPTIMIST IN THE EAST.

(29th May.)

It is decidedly refreshing to find somebody outside the ranks of the taipans who is supremely contented with his lot in the Far East, to whom the fluctuations of the dollar are of no moment, and who discovers himself in such easy circumstances that he is in a position to lecture his fellow-labourers and to decry the wails of the griffin. As a rule, the individual who starts the cry of "wolf" has a multitude of supporters—certainly in Hongkong and assuredly in Shanghai. But in Singapore there is one who declares that "upon what for this part of the world may be regarded as a very modest income" he finds himself in Elysium. Some time ago a correspondent in one of our contemporaries in the Southern Settlement bewailed the cost of living for those who were in receipt of moderate salaries. After referring to the increasing prices charged in the markets for the necessities of life he went on to refer to a grievance which will be keenly appreciated in Hongkong. He spoke of the difficulty experienced by married people of the middle class—that is to say, those who do not wish to herd in tenements with coolies and cannot afford mansions on the outskirts of the city—in finding houses of a rental within their means. In fact, he said, there was no half-way house between a palatial bungalow and a tenement in the heart of the city. Replying to that statement, the correspondent, who lives a life of bliss in Singapore, declares that the assertion "is so obviously wrong that it scarcely merits contradiction." If that correspondent's word could be accepted in its entirety then Singapore must indeed be far ahead of Hongkong, for it is the most difficult thing in this Colony to secure the tenancy of a house whose rental is not exorbitantly high. Indeed, it is safe to say that the average house-occupier in Hongkong spends the greater part of his monthly salary on rent and taxes. How some people are able to do it is a mystery to everybody. If they live respectably in decent houses it must be at the expense of many home comforts. They may bear a smiling face in front of the world, but there must be many a miserable night when the doors are locked and the head of the household begins to worry out ways and means to steer clear of the bailiff's clutches. What such people think within themselves when they read that the theatre was crowded with a fashionable audience to witness an entrancing play, or that a fancy dress ball attracted hundreds of Hongkong's bewitchingly best, it would not be good to inquire. Little wonder that misanthropy exists. The underpaid Government clerk and the highly respectable civilian both come under the same category. There is this difference, however, between the two classes: the Government clerk is usually a fixture in the Colony; the civilian, who is not burdened with family ties, can do what is euphemistically described as a "vanishing act." Even when a family man, the fugitive is generally able to disappear to pastures new. That is Hongkong, but the sanguine writer in our Singapore contemporary finds it difficult to express in language fit for the occasion the glories of the Orient. Proceeding to denounce those who say they cannot find houses at rents commensurate with their incomes he remarks:—"It is by no means difficult to obtain very comfortable dwellings, in healthy positions and at reasonable rentals, though (terrible drawback) away perhaps from the fashionable quarter which the soul of your correspondent apparently yearns for." Then he criticises those who waste their incomes on sensual pleasures, who favour the "chit" system, and whose life for a short spell is a delirious round of gaiety. There he is on safer ground, although there are not many who will agree with him that a man of moderate means needs no relaxation after the worries of the day, beyond the companionship of a book and the contemplation of his own sublime happiness. On the contrary, it is generally agreed that the conditions of life in the East, so vastly different from those at home, demand an occasional departure from the dull grind of labour, and the worst of it is that such an "outbreak" is confined to very limited channels of enjoyment. It is to a great extent a matter of temperament, of course, in what manner that pleasure is taken; the curious thing is that those who were staidest in a colder-climate dwell "altogether opposite to their usual characteristics" when transplanted to the enervating atmosphere of the tropics. This correspondent to whom we have referred holds that the standard of living in the Far East is lower to-day than it was 25 years ago, but that only seems to prove that money is tighter and ordinary expenses greater. However, he states for the information of those about to marry that all they need is a little common-sense and moral courage and they may live out here very comfortably on a "very modest income." Why then should we grumble, when instead of toiling and moiling in Hongkong to pay the landlord his rent we can sit in Singapore and live like fighting-cocks on a few cents a day? The song says that "a contented mind is a purse well-lined"; the difficulty for the average man and household in Hongkong is to reach the blessed state of enjoying a contented mind.

MANILA'S TRIBUTE TO HONGKONG.

(30th May.)

The Health Authorities of Hongkong so very seldom receive a word of praise that it would seem niggardly to withhold the moderate but discriminating remarks of an expert like the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippines when they are in favour of the local staff. Incidentally, it may be observed that the Sanitary Board somewhat resemble the ancient prophet who had no honour in his own country. Not, of course, that the Sanitary Board has no honour in Hongkong. The Chinese coolies who have to turn their *lures et Fenates* into the open street, at the behest of the Department when the spring cleaning comes round, regard the Sanitary authorities as a sort of fetish, whose word is more to be feared than that of the native *lukong*. But worship is not exactly honour, and terror cannot be described as reverence. The honour for which the Sanitary authorities crave is of the character offered by Dr. V. G. Heiser of Manila. It seems that the good people of the neighbouring islands have been reading the reports in the Hongkong papers regarding the number of cases of plague reported in this Colony every day. A representative of the *Manila Times* was detailed to inquire as to the possibility of infection being brought from Hongkong to the Philippines by Chinese immigrants. Already the Insular Government have had a hard task in stamping out cholera, small-pox, dysentery, typhoid and all the rest of the diseases which peculiarly belong to a tropical country. The very suggestion that plague might be introduced was enough to make the cheek blanch, and the hair grow grey. So the Manila newspaper man begins his account of an interview with the Chief Quarantine Officer in this cheerful way: "Bubonic plague continues to rage in Hongkong. The death list is increasing rapidly, but almost all the cases are among the Chinese and in the Chinese district." The saving clause would almost seem to give cause for satisfaction, were it not for the fact that quite as many Chinese travel between Hongkong and Manila as Americans or Europeans. So that there is in reality an insidious suggestion of danger in the last remark. However, the journalist interviewed the Manila Health Authority on the subject and calmly hinted that vessels from Hongkong should be quarantined. Dr. Heiser, who is evidently a gifted man, well adapted to look after the needs of the capital of the Philippines, replied: "Manila has nothing to fear. In the first place Manila is a clean town; and besides that the health authorities at Hongkong have established what is considered a modern, scientific and specific quarantine against departures from Hongkong." It would be unfair to suggest that the worthy Doctor was contrasting Manila with Hongkong when he said that the former "is a clean town." For what city could be cleaner than Hongkong, washed by numberless streams which flow down the hill-sides and, as the Director of Public Works will tell us, "evade the reservoirs"? Dr. Heiser went on to state that: "The quarantine officials at Hongkong have secured an old sailing vessel in which all Chinese contemplating to sail for Manila are taken and properly inspected and fumigated before being allowed to clear from the port. The method is believed to be an improvement over the old method of holding passengers at this end of the journey for a number of days before allowing them to land." So that Manila need have no fear of plague. It would be a blessing if all the coolies coming from Canton to Hongkong "enjoyed the same health-preserving treatment. But the point of the interview is the praise meted out to the Health Authorities here which, in this case, does not mean the Sanitary Board but the Disinfecting and Fumigating Bureau, a private enterprise which meets the requirements of the American Government officials in this Colony. Yet probably the Sanitary officials will also take some kudos for the work of this Bureau, and now we may expect to see them with swelling chests and heavenward gaze purporting those duties which have earned for their *confères* the encomiums of the authority in Manila; scornfully ignoring the ridicule, or abuse which may spring from the vulgar rabble."

THE KIANGSI RIOTS.

The news, which was telegraphed from Shanghai yesterday, that disturbances had broken out in Kiangsai on account of the dearth of foodstuffs in that province, might have been expected from native reports from the North published in Shanghai. In a recent number of the *N. C. D. News* indications that trouble was brewing might have been gathered from the following excerpt which we take from the columns of our Northern contemporary: "As a result of the dissatisfaction among the natives of this district on account of the abnormal price of their staple food—rice—a dissatisfaction shown in other places by raids on grainboats and the riot at Hangchow, the local mandarins issued proclamation in the native style forbidding owners of rice and cereal shops to keep up their present high prices on pain of having their stores confiscated by Government. The prompt measures thus taken by the Taotai and district magistrate was expected to do much to allay the excitement in Shanghai, and avert a crisis." The despatch of Chinese troops and the appearance of the British gunboat *Snipe* at Nanphang following the first signs of a riotous outbreak may have the effect of curbing the spirit of rowdiness which has brought Kiangsai

into some notoriety recently. At the same time it will be hoped that the native authorities will be equal to the emergency and devise such practicable plans as to bring down the cost of the staple commodity of the Chinese to their normal level, and so remove all ground for disturbance which may, if uncontrolled, unfortunately lead to violence by a mob such as the Kiangsai table have shown themselves capable of in the last missionary riot.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NANCHANG TRAGEDY.

WAIWUPU'S INDEMNITY OFFER.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT—300,000 TAELS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 28th May, 2.25 p.m.

The Waiwupu have now amended the proposals which they previously submitted to the French Government in settlement of the claim made as a result of the tragedy at Nanchang.

It is proposed to pay an indemnity of 300,000 taels, on account of the damage done to mission buildings.

No compensation is offered for the death of Luorcho, who was one of the victims of the outrage.

RISING IN SHANTUNG.

DETAILS STILL LACKING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 28th May, 2.25 p.m.

It is reported that a rising has occurred in the province of Shantung.

No details have yet been received here as to the nature or extent of the outbreak.

RIOTS IN KOREA.

DESPATCH OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th May, 12.30 p.m.

Disturbances are reported to have taken place in South Korea.

With a view of suppressing the riots Japanese troops have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance.

JAPANESE ATTACKED BY "VOLUNTEERS." A Seoul telegram to the *Manichi* states that an encounter took place on the morning of the 21st between the so-called "Volunteers" and Japanese policemen and gendarmes at Pongju, Chunchondo, with the result that a Japanese gendarme was wounded. The rioters numbered about three hundred. Reinforcements of police were subsequently sent to the neighbourhood. Gendarmes have also been sent to Kyongsangdo, where a number of "Volunteers" have assembled. At the last-mentioned place two Japanese were attacked on the 18th inst., one of them being killed and the other severely injured.

According to a later Seoul message, bearing date May 22, the rioters at Chunchondo, who numbered about three hundred, attacked Japanese on the morning of the 19th, and compelled the post office officials to retire to Yousan. On the morning of the 20th a police Superintendent (Iwata) arrived on the scene with a number of constables and shots were exchanged with the rioters. The latter, however, showed a determined front, and it has been found necessary to summon gendarmes from Kusan, Kong-yu and Syoun. The disturbances have caused an interruption in the postal service.—*Kobe Herald*.

S.S. "SIDERIA" QUARANTINED.

SUSPECTED PLAGUE ABOARD.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th May, 12.30 p.m.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co's s.s. *Siberia* has been detained at Yokohama.

The cause of the liner's detention is put down to a suspected case of plague on board the *Siberia*.

ANOTHER REBELLION.

THE "SNIPE" GOES TO NANCHANG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 31st May, 11.40 a.m.

A rebellion has broken out at Yungshan.

H.M. river gun-boat *Snipe* has left for Nanchang.

RISING SERIOUS.

DEARNESS OF FOOD THE PRETEXT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 31st May.
2.55 p.m.

The rising at Yungshan is assuming serious proportions, and is believed to be the result of a secret society movement. The dearness of food is given as the pretext for this rising. The Governor of the Province is despatching troops to the scene of the disturbance.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1st ult.
A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Capt. H. L. Barnes-Lawrence (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brien (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, Hon. Mr. F. R. Hewell, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuh, Hon. Mr. E. R. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. A. G. H. Fletcher (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents, to defray the charges of the year 1905. The Bill stated that the money was to be devoted to the following purposes:

Post Office	\$107,562.25
Judicial and legal departments	3,596.10
Miscellaneous service	50,455.15
Military expenditure—volunteers	14,150.12
Public works recurrent	2,398.05

Total supplementary votes

The Bill was read a first time.

The Hon. the Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the Property of married women.

The Bill was read for the second time and referred to the Law Committee.

The Hon. the Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the Registration of Druggists.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary seconded. This was read for the second time and referred to the Law Committee.

The Hon. the Attorney General then moved the third reading of the Bills amending the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1905; to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890; and the Bill relating to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with respect to the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of Lunatics.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bills having been accordingly read for the third time, and passed, became law.

The Report of the Finance Committee was laid on the table and passed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:

PUBLIC WORKS.
A sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, buildings—quarters for signalmen, Green Island.

SUPREME COURT IMPROVEMENTS.
A sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, buildings, re-arrangement of outbuildings at the Supreme Court.

THE TYPHOON TOWER.
A sum of seven thousand eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, buildings—lime ball tower on Blackhead's Hill, Kowloon.

THE PIERS.
A sum of twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-six cents in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, miscellaneous, re-construction of Government piers.

YAU MATI SCHOOL.
A sum of two hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty cents in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, buildings—school, Yau-mati.

SCHOOLS.
A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education, department of Inspector of Schools—other charges, Yau-mati.

The above votes were passed unanimously without discussion, and the Council adjourned.

ANOTHER BANK IN COURT.

TROUBLE OVER DEPOSITS.

28th ult.
In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, Tan Cheuk Hing and Tang Kwai Po sued the Shui Yuen Bank, for the recovery of the sum of \$10,000, being balance of deposit due by the defendant Bank to the plaintiff.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. F. Barlow, of Mr. H. K. Holmes' Office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant Bank.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Pollock said the plaintiff Tang Kwai Po is a comprador for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in this Colony, and the plaintiff Tang Cheuk Hing is an assistant comprador to the same firm. The Shui Yuen Bank, the defendants, carry on business as Chinese bankers at No. 15, Queen's Road, Central. On the 25th February, 1905, the plaintiff deposited with the defendants the sum of \$10,000, upon terms agreed between the parties that it should be repaid on the plaintiff's demand, and that meanwhile Slade should bear interest to be calculated at the market rate on the date of repayment. The plaintiff had demanded repayment of the deposit, but the defendants had refused to make such repayment.

Mr. Pollock said that in February, 1905, the plaintiff had some 10,000 Japanese yen, and they were going to send that sum to Korea. It was first sent to Amoy but was returned on account of the fluctuation of silver. The plaintiff kept the 10,000 yen for a few days, and then sent the money to the Bank. He would produce the receipt of the Bank, chopped

perly with the defendant's Chop, and also the book in which all the entries regarding the transaction were entered. He submitted the case was a very simple one.

Tang Kwai Po, called, said he was comprador for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and his elder brother was his assistant. On the 25th February, 1905, he placed 10,000 yen with the Bank. It was sent to him by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha from Amoy. The money belonged to the Company, and when it arrived the latter handed it over to him. In the first instance, witness had brought 10,000 yen for and on behalf of the Company and he paid for them. They sent the yen to Amoy on account of a telegram from the company there, but after it had been sent another telegram was received, requesting them not to send the money, so that on its arrival in Amoy it was immediately returned, and witness kept it in his private office at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha premises. Ung Kong Hing of the defendant Bank, came to his office on the 25th February, and witness told him about the money, and offered to sell it to him. Ung Kong Hing said he would buy the yen, and asked witness to send them to his office, and witness sent the two boxes of yen, in charge of Wong Chi Kong, his shoof. Wong Chi Kong was present at that interview. Witness agreed upon was \$10,000. Ung Kong Hing would go back to Amoy if he had enough money to pay at once, if he would not give him the money, he would not return. Witness gave him the money, and saw Wong Chi Kong give him the receipt, and the receipt was returned, after escorting the same. The receipt returned bringing the receipt produced, but no money. A few days after that Ung Kong Hing came back to plaintiff's office, and after some talk upon business matters, witness asked him for the \$10,000. Ung Kong Hing said he was very hard up, but would pay the money in a few while, and witness agreed and suggested interest, when Ung Kong Hing said he would pay interest at the usual market rate. That money had never been repaid, nor had he received any interest on it.

Mr. Pollock: To clear up a point, whose money is the \$10,000—Mine.

Mr. Pollock: Your own, actual personal property—Well, mine and my brother's.

Mr. Pollock: How did you and your brother acquire the 10,000 yen?—I bought them in the first instance, and my brother and I paid for them jointly, and when the company in Amoy sent them back the company here handed them to us as our property and told us if there was any loss to us on the transaction we were to charge it up to the company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sharp witness said his father was never comprador of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. His elder brother, Tang Kwai Po, was a comprador, for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and when he died witness was appointed on the same terms as his elder brother. He paid \$10,000 for the 10,000 yen; he bought them from the Wai Hing Fong Bank, and he charged the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha the same rate, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha here charged the Amoy office \$10,270 for them. During the time of these transactions he was indebted to the Bank in the sum of \$3,000, which he had borrowed in 1901, on usual interest. He paid that amount. An action was brought and he paid it; that money and it was still outstanding in January, 1905. He had paid outstanding from time to time as the bills were brought to him, but he did not know how much was paid as he did not keep any account. He received the yen back from Amoy on 30th January, 1905; and he kept them in his private room until the 28th February, the day he sold them to the Bank. The coins were chopped silver yen, and the premium was not as high as 4 1/2 per cent. The coins are not current in Japan, that is the only reason why they were not exchanged for gold as were the unchopped yen. Witness made one attempt previously to sell the yen, but the negotiations were not carried through. He seldom had any transactions in buying and selling money. He used to borrow or lend money; that was all his dealings in money. The reason why, during the 25 days the yen were in his office, he did not change them for current money of this Colony and use it was because it was so close to the Chinese New Year, that he had too much else to do at that time. There was a deal of borrowing and lending at the Chinese New Year.

Mr. Sharp: What were the usual rates of interest charged?—Well, I could not say; I charged the current rate.

But give us a figure of what the highest rate has been?—It has been up to 14 1/2. What I paid was 12 1/2. Well, only a very large and respectable firm would borrow money at that rate and only for one or two weeks.

Now, in your will, what rate of interest is charged?—I don't know the rate, but always charged according to the English law.

What arrangement was made between Ung Kong Hing and you as regards the interest on the \$10,000 due for the 10,000 yen?—There was no arrangement for interest; Ung Kong Hing said he allowed interest at the current rates.

After further cross-examination along the same lines,

His Honour: But what is your defence, Mr. Slade? I really cannot see any shadow of it at present.

Mr. Slade: Our defence is a total denial of liability, my Lord, and a total denial of the yen were ever brought to the Bank.

His Honour: Oh! is that it? I did not see it. Mr. Sharp: I said it, my Lord. I did not see it.

Mr. Sharp then examined witness at length as to his methods of doing business, as a result of which it developed that he carried on his business in the usual way of all Chinese compradors to large firms. As regards the \$10,000, it was originally a sale, but as the purchase money was not paid, it became a deposit. He had been seven years with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; he joined as assistant comprador to his brother, but now he had become a comprador and his brother was assistant. He knew Chun Heng Po, he was a shoof, and was recommended for the position by Ung Kong Hing, who stood security. Further evidence on behalf of the plaintiff was then taken, the shoof entirely corroborating the first witness.

This case is proceeding.

29th ult.
In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, the case in which Tang Cheuk Hing and Tang Kwai Po sued the Shui Yuen Bank, for the recovery of the sum of \$10,000, being balance of a deposit made by plaintiffs with defendant Bank, was resumed.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. F. Barlow, of Mr. H. K. Holmes' Office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant Bank.

The case opened with the public examination of the defendant's shoof, who stated that he had been with the defendant Bank since 1883. He found him on one particular day in 1883. He found him on one particular day in 1883. He found him on one particular day in 1883.

The defendants are bankers, carrying on business as the Shui Yuen Bank, in Queen's Road Central, in this Colony. They admit the first part of the plaintiff's statement, and claim, except as to the allegation, that the plaintiff Tang Cheuk Hing is assistant comprador to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. They produre to the witness, Bussan Kaisha. They deny that on the 25th February, 1905, or at any time the plaintiff deposited with the defendants the sum of \$10,000, or 10,000 yen, or

any other sum or sums, on any terms whatsoever. The plaintiffs had no case what, over, and he submitted that His Lordship would see that for himself after hearing the evidence. He was about to adduce.

For the defence they simply contended that on the 25th February, 1905, the day in question, no transactions whatever took place between the plaintiffs or either of them and the Shui Yuen Bank—the defendants. This was one of those cases which was a most distinct and barefaced attempt to commit a fraud upon and defraud the said Bank, on the part of the plaintiffs for reasons of their own, and they, the defence, were fully prepared to prove their allegations. Really, and as a matter of fact, what actually happened between the parties to this action was that the plaintiffs, to begin with, were and had for some considerable time been heavily indebted to the Bank—indeed for years past, and after being pressed for payment of their due to the Bank, and finally threatened with proceedings if they set up this wonderful story of the deposit of 10,000 Japanese yen with the Bank on the day named, as a counter blast to the Bank's claim upon them. It was a most disgraceful attempt at fraud, and the whole story would be an impossible story, and they foresaw, unless some sort of documents, by way of receipt and acknowledgment could be produced, and so, accordingly, to have all in order the plaintiffs produce a receipt purporting to be the Bank's receipt for the \$10,000 they now claim. The receipt was the ordinary Chinese document and was translated. The shoof of the office of the comprador of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, to which he related, himself, and escorted the boxes of yen to the Bank on the day in question, and, as he further testified, according to their day in question, and nothing was done about it that night, and no arrangement being come to the two boxes of specie were left there that night. The same shoof returned to the Bank the next morning, and said his master would not sell them, he had changed his mind or something of the sort, and the boxes were therefore returned to the office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, but the receipt which the Bank had given for them the previous day was not given up nor returned. Several requests were made for the return of that receipt, but were put off with diverse various plausible excuses, until finally the matter of the existence of the receipt was overlooked and forgotten. As a matter of fact the man who made all the negotiations in this matter was an old personal friend of the Bank accountants and that is why the return of the receipt was not pressed for, and finally allowed to be forgotten. That document was in the handwriting of one of the assistant accountants in the Bank some six or seven years ago, and who now constantly visited the Bank. He wrote out the entire receipt with the exception only of the first character of the date. Now, had that money been received by these accountants and not paid into the Bank in the ordinary course of business, then at least four or five would have been implicated in the fraud. The whole story with the defendants and everything else was entirely implausible in the circumstances of the case. The plaintiffs were setting up, or endeavouring to set up a case whose only foundation was a flagrant attempt at fraud, and on a criminal charge. It would be found that the evidence of the defendants would produce would be more than sufficient to convict any man. The money was never deposited, the Bank did not owe it, and, after hearing the evidence, he would ask His Lordship to dismiss the case with costs.

Evidence for the defence was then taken in corroboration of the above statement, and the case is proceeding.

PLAINTIFFS NON-SUITED.
In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, the case in which Tang Cheuk Hing and Tang Kwai Po sued the Shui Yuen Bank, for the recovery of the 10,000 Japanese yen alleged to have been deposited by the plaintiffs with the defendant Bank, was resumed, and carried to a conclusion.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. F. Barlow, of Mr. H. K. Holmes' Office, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, representing the defendant Bank.

The case for the defence having closed, learned counsel for both sides addressed the Court.

For the defence Mr. Slade simply denied that any such deposit as alleged by the plaintiffs was made with the defendant Bank, on the 25th of February, 1905, nor upon any other date, nor were there any other transactions whatever entered into between the parties then or at any other time relative to the 10,000 Japanese yen. The receipt which the plaintiffs produced was an old receipt, and had the year subsequently inserted in a different handwriting, to make it appear to relate to the date in question. He submitted that the plaintiff had not made out any case and asked that the suit be dismissed with submitted that all the evidence went to show that the two cases containing the 10,000 yen were taken to, and deposited with the Bank, and that the receipt was a good and valid one. It would be, he submitted, absurd to suppose that a business firm having a good receipt, properly signed and chopped, would tamper with it by adding to or altering the wording of it, and so run the risk of invalidating it. There were receipts were more often than not made simply with the day of the month, without giving the year, therefore it would be preposterous to suppose that the year, or the character for the year, had been subsequently added by the plaintiffs, when it was unnecessary and there was no reason for it.

I learned counsel having addressed the Court, His Honour said he did not believe that the receipt was a genuine one, and he therefore non-suited the plaintiff. But as the defendants' witnesses each other, he would not give them their costs.

Non-suited, each party to pay his own costs.

BANKRUPTCY.
PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

31st ult.
In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the case of the Shui Yuen Bank, a firm trading as the Shui Yuen Bank, was called for hearing.

Mr. C. F. Barlow, of Mr. John Hastings' Office, appeared on behalf of the debtor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman Official Receiver, conducting the public examination of the debtor.

The case opened with the public examination of the debtor, who stated that he had been with the defendant Bank since 1883. He found him on one particular day in 1883. He found him on one particular day in 1883.

The debtor was a partner in the Shui Yuen Bank, of No. 15, Queen's Road Central, and was a partner in the Shui Yuen Bank, of No. 15, Queen's Road Central, and was a partner in the Shui Yuen Bank, of No. 15, Queen's Road Central.

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low price. He had had no other speculation during the last year. He was not able to pay his debts in 1904. He had considerable sums of money during last year, but he had no intention to repay the money, but he had no intention to repay the money, but he had no intention to repay the money.

The money he borrowed that year was used in buying sugar. He lost in the transaction. The sum of \$3,400, mentioned in his statement of affairs as good debts, is not altogether good. He thought \$5,000 of it was good. He did not try to get in his debts. He had no time. His wife was Chung Hong Shing, was in Canton. He was not in Hongkong because he had a bad leg. Witness had offered his creditors 15%. He did not offer 40% to some creditors.

The examination was adjourned *stare die*.

EXECUTOR AND HIS RENT.

WHEREAS THE PROBATE?

31st ult.
In Summary Jurisdiction, this morning, Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Yeung A. G. Vix, executor of the will of Yeung Ting Po, deceased, of No. 29 Connaught Road, West, sued the Sam Cheung firm, of No. 43 Wing On Street, to recover the sum of \$73.50, being the amount of rent due for one month for the premises of No. 43 Wing On Street, ground and first floors, for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' Office, represented the defendant.

Yeung A. G. Vix was called to prove the claim, and was proceeding to do so, when Mr. Dixon objected to proceed further with the proceedings as the plaintiff was suing as an executor to an estate, and that being so the grant of probate of the will of deceased must be produced by him in Court.

Witness said that the Letters of Administration and grant of probate of the will of the deceased were deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and could be produced later on.

Mr. Dixon then applied for an adjournment, so that those documents might be produced. Mr. Harding had no objection.

His Honour ordered the case to go into Friday's list.

Mr. Dixon asked for the costs of the day, and after some discussion His Honour said he would reserve the question of costs.

In the course of this case witness pretended not to understand English, but his demeanour, and the smiles which certain questions were asked, attracted the attention of His Honour who said he was inclined to believe the witness did understand English, and therefore his Honour was not inclined to give much credence to his evidence.

MUST SUE AS SOLE LEGATEE.
In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the case in which Yeung A. G. Vix, executor of the will of Yeung Ting Po, deceased, of No. 29 Connaught Road, West, sued the Sam Cheung firm, of No. 43 Wing On Street, for the recovery of the sum of \$73.50, being the amount of one month's rent for the ground and first floors of No. 43 Wing On Street, was called on for hearing.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' Office, represented the defendant.

His Honour: This case was adjourned as Mr. Dixon objected to the grant of probate not being produced in Court, was it not?

Mr. Dixon: Yes, my Lord.

His Honour: Well, the grant of probate is in Court; I have it here with the papers. I remember I granted it myself in 1902.

Mr. Harding: Yes, my Lord; I said you had seen it.

His Honour: Yes, and the plaintiff is not only executor, but is sole legatee

THE SEVEN ALLEGED PERJURERS.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, before Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., supported by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. M. W. Slade, all instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall, Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared to move for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Full Bench in the appeal case of the seven Chinese merchants accused of perjury and summarily sent to goal by His Honour the Chief Justice, as already fully recorded in these columns.

Mr. Pollock said this was an application by way of notice of motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, against the decision of their Lordships in this case.

Mr. Justice Wise said he had in his mind an affidavit which said that they had no power to grant leave to appeal.

Mr. Pollock said that that affidavit had nothing to do with this application.

The Chief Justice wanted to know if they were to be parties to the appeal. The judges had given a decision and it was against that they were going to appeal.

Mr. Pollock said they must be guided by circumstances, and he would ask that the appellants be released on bail, and the present bail extended.

The Chief Justice: For how long would you want the bail extended?

Mr. Pollock: For at least a year, my Lords; I do not think it can possibly be heard in less.

Mr. Sharp: No appeal to the Privy Council ever is.

The Chief Justice: Then why not make the extension until the decision of the Privy Council has been arrived at?

Mr. Justice Wise: Of course, we cannot extend the bail for ever—it would be better to extend it until either the Privy Council have finally dealt with the matter or the appeal has been abandoned.

Mr. Pollock: Quite, my Lords.

The Chief Justice: Then the order will be: Leave to appeal is granted, and bail is extended to such time as the decision of the Privy Council is officially known in the Colony, or, the appeal is finally abandoned, the security deposited by way of bail to be the same as before.

DISORDERLY QUEEN'S COLLEGE BOYS.

POLICE CHARGE-ROOM MOBBED.

The behaviour of the Queen's College school-boys on leaving school lately has created some talk in different parts of the city. Their tricks on leaving the college compound had got to such a state that the police sent special detectives to keep their eyes on the boys. When the school adjourned for tiffin yesterday, the boys ran out of the school yard and made for the footpath to get out of the rain. On the footpath was a policeman deputed to watch the behaviour of the boys.

A boy, who was followed by a gang of other boys, walked up to the policeman and said: "Get off the side-walk! You've got no business on the side-walk. You are an obstruction! Get a move on!" and saying this he hit the policeman on the chest. The constable replied that he was there watching for the "likes of him," and seized the youth by the queue, and dragged him along. This quick handling of the police caused the ire of the other boys to rise, and in the twinkling of an eye, about fifty other boys attacked the policeman. The constable had a rough time; he hung on to the lad and succeeded in dragging him to the Central Station. By this time the number of school boys had doubled, and hooting and stoning the constable they followed their friend to the station. The boy under arrest was led into the charge-room which the others mobbed, refusing, it is alleged, with oaths, to leave when ordered by the Inspector.

The boys in the compound of the Police Station were chafed out on several occasions, but hooting and stoning the Inspector, more boisterous than ever. The Chief Inspector was compelled to come out, and with the aid of six Indian policemen and *lancers*, the boisterous ones were ejected with force. Meanwhile another boy was arrested and both were placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's this morning, charged with assault. The defendants denied the charge. A schoolmaster from the College stated that the boys were "extremely quiet" and the evidence of the police was contradictory, however, and his Worship found the boys guilty, and bound them over in the sum of \$35 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

THE GERMAN SEAMAN'S CASE.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING WITHDRAWN.

Mr. C. F. Dixon's adjourned application for a rehearing on a case in which Herman Gotsche, second officer of the *Lyonsdon*, was considered recently by Mr. F. A. Hazeland and sentenced to one month's hard labour, without the option of a fine, for assaulting a policeman in Ship Street, came on again at the Police Court this morning.

Mr. Dixon, addressing the Court, said that he had received the doctor's report as to the condition of the policeman when he was sent to hospital, and from that report, it was his duty now to withdraw his application for a rehearing. The point now was the question of hard labour. He explained that hard labour in these times to a foreigner was too much, and furthermore it would go hard with the prisoner when he was released from prison. The report of the case will be sent to Germany and on learning of it, the prisoner would lose certain citizenship rights, and his employers—the Hamburg Amerika Linie—would be compelled to discharge him from the service, if the prisoner had to undergo a term of hard labour. On the other hand if the question of hard labour was waived, the prisoner would not lose his employment. He would suggest to his Worship to lengthen the term of imprisonment and to withdraw the question of hard labour.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland said that it was now too late for him to do anything in the matter. As the week granted for re-hearing had passed, the case was now under his jurisdiction and therefore he could not entertain the application of the question of hard labour being waived. He would grant the application for the withdrawal of the application for a rehearing.

Continuing, Mr. Dixon said he had another application to make. This one was in the case of Carl Bruckner, engineer of the *Lyonsdon*, who was jointly charged with Gotsche for assault. Bruckner was convicted and fined \$10. He wanted now to issue a summons against P.C. Taylor for assaulting Bruckner.

His Worship: The policeman is still in hospital.

Mr. Dixon: Yes, your Worship. But we could remain until his discharge.

The application for a summons was granted.

SANITARY BOARD.

CONDITION OF HONGKONG STREETS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, the following being the business transacted.

PAINT FOR THE CENTRAL MARKET.
Dr. W. F. Perry, Medical Officer of Health, submitted a minute in which he said he wanted to draw the attention of the Board to the extremely unsatisfactory way in which the recent painting of the Central Market has been carried out. In the butchers' shops the paint is so sticky, although now three weeks old, that canvas has had to be hung over it to prevent the paint being peeled off by the carcasses hung against it. Such canvas was undesirable and he had had to order it removed. In the section almost all the paint put on the woodwork has disappeared and what remains can be peeled off with the fingers. The Central Market should look clean, and be clean, and the officers of the Board cannot take the responsibility of this unless the repairs and renovations are done in a workmanlike manner.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: I presume all such work has to be passed by the D.P.W. before payment is made for same.

Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp minuted: The market being a Government building, I presume the work of painting it was arranged for by some Government official, supported by the D.P.W. If a complaint as to the satisfactory (i.e.) carrying out of the work was made it should have been addressed to the Government Department in question in the first instance.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: Why not serve notice at once? In a private case this course would have been followed without referring to the Board.

The Hon. the Director of Public Works: It was surely the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to report a matter like this to me. It would be time enough to report to the Board when he failed to have the matter remedied in the ordinary way.

STREETS IN CENTRAL DISTRICT.
Correspondence was laid upon the table relative to the streets running North and South in the Central part of the City.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: Mr. Looker's report bears out my original statement as to the condition of the streets in general running North and South in the central part of the city, and those between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road Central. The minutes of the Sanitary Board meeting were corrected accordingly before their confirmation. The majority of the 24 streets personally inspected by His Excellency the Governor are on the South side of Queen's Road Central, and mostly private ones and not those I referred to. I do not think that a centre channel of a half-round glazed, earthenware pipe would do as well as the present side channels. I believe some years ago side channels were substituted for centre ones.

The Hon. the Principal Medical Officer of Health minuted: In connection with the confirmation of the minutes of the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on 3rd inst. Mr. Shelton Hooper stated that his intention at that meeting had been to call the attention of the Government to all the streets running North and South in the central part of the city, and not only those between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road. The minute of the 5th inst. needs amplification, therefore, so as to include those streets ascending the hillside from Queen's Road.

His Excellency the Governor submitted a minute as follows: I went over the list of 24 of the streets given in Mr. Looker's list yesterday afternoon with the Director of Public Works, and have added a few more to the list. None of the streets that I saw were really bad or could be said to infringe the conditions as to paving and draining laid down in paragraph 3 of the G. of I. resolutions. Ask the Director of Public Works to submit a statement of the repairs that have been carried out this year in the streets mentioned in the list, and a programme of the work still to be carried out, with the available balance on the vote for "Maintenance of Streets and Bridges in City (S.R. 6000)." and if there is any further work sufficiently urgent as to justify a supplementary vote. One thing I noticed was that in several private lanes heaps of coal, building material, etc., blocked the side channels. I am inclined to think that when the roadway is relaid in private lanes a centre channel formed of a half-round glazed, earthenware pipe should take the place of the side channels. The Sanitary Board might consider this suggestion.

TO PARTITION BANK BUILDINGS.
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., submitted an application to be allowed to put up a wooden partition in the verandah of his office in the second floor of Bank Buildings. Mr. Pollock stated that the partition would be of such dimensions that it would not interfere with light or air, and quoted a precedent for granting the application in a case in which it had already been granted in the same building.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: If the law does not allow a thing like that to be done it should be amended. Every case should be taken on its merits.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: Whose power is it to grant such applications, and why are other similar obstructions allowed to remain?

The Medical Officer of Health said the only objections are (1) the structure will be illegal; (2) the Board has no power to allow it. Mr. Sharp was allowed, quite illegally, to put in a lavatory in his verandah, although it was pointed out to the Board at the time that there was no power in the Board to allow it.

The Hon. the President minuted: Reply that the Board has no power to grant this application, but ordered it to be circulated.

S.S. "LUCIA VITTORIA"

ABANDONED BY THE CREW.

Up to the time of writing little or no news has been received in the Colony concerning the unfortunate steamer *Lucia Vittoria* (formerly H. M. storehouse *Number*) which stranded on the 23rd instant, during the thick fog on a Laysan Island, sixteen miles off Vladivostok while making for that port. One firm in particular, who despatched a large amount of cargo by that vessel for Vladivostok, state though they have sent a couple of telegrams to the captain of the *Lucia Vittoria* asking for particulars of the disaster, they have not received a reply. Reports current in the city today indicate that the *Lucia Vittoria* is a total wreck and on inquiries being made of Messrs. V. D. Musso and Company, the owners of the ship, it was stated that the crew had abandoned the vessel, which partly confirms the report that she is lost.

The Kachien Transportation and Tow-Boat Co., Ltd., *Shan-Ping*, succeeded in towing the *Lucia Vittoria* off the Laysan Island, where she was ashore, after lighting some of her cargo and the *Sylvia* proceeded on her voyage to Hankow.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE IN HONGKONG.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The question of subsidiary coinage in Hongkong has been brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce by the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Secretary of the "Star" Ferry Company. Mr. Osborne wrote on the 30th ult. to the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Chairman of the Chamber, as follows:

Sir,—I have the honour to draw the Chamber's attention to the recent fall in the value of British subsidiary coins by which this Company and others whose business lies on a cash basis, are losing heavily.

And apart from loss to individuals the matter is, I submit, of sufficient importance to the Colony at large to warrant the consideration of your Committee.

For many years and until recently, Chinese subsidiary silver coins were at a discount of about 2%; British subsidiary silver coins maintained a parity of value with the dollar; whilst British copper coins as measured in Chinese silver coins were at a premium varying from 2 to 4 per cent. British subsidiary silver coins are now quoted about 4% discount and copper 9%.

The former disparity between British and Chinese coins was, I understand, due to a difference in fineness.

Recently the Canton silver coin has shown a tendency to further depreciate, and what is of more importance to Hongkong, has apparently dragged the British coin with it. The reason assigned being the discharge of the British coin, its liabilities in the base coinage, has no further use for the higher.

Following immediately upon the mining in Canton of copper coins, the British one-cent piece sunk to the level of its Chinese counterpart, and it is assumed, for the same reasons as led to the fall of silver coins.

So far the Canton officials have apparently been satisfied with a moderate difference in fineness between their coins and the British. If their object be to reduce the latter out of circulation in their country, their action is at least intelligible and, provided competition between the respective coins remains as at present, doubtless matters will right themselves at no great loss to anyone but the Hongkong Government.

But if it is to be the means of their policy the question becomes serious; for, unless repaid in the end, this debasing process will grow to large and ruinous proportions, and the Hongkong Government will be forced to succumb to the policy of the Canton officials, who will be no further concerned with the Hongkong Government.

To make matters worse, a Chinese dollar note has recently appeared in the Colony and is actually in circulation at Canton.

If your Committee consider there be cause for alarm doubtless they will move Government to legislate in the matter, and now that the Government's policy on subsidiary coinage is under consideration, it is not too late to demand there will be no further coinage, and consequently no further profit for their former reason for a policy for non-interference will no longer weigh and there may yet be time to frustrate the evil in its incipient stage.

As regards a remedy I venture to suggest that British coins be rehabilitated and protected by making them legal tender up to any amount, to the exclusion of all other coins, and by Government pledging itself to redeem all its coins at par.—I am, etc.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary,
"Star" Ferry Company, Ltd.

In reply, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, writing on the 28th inst., said: "Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo in which you direct attention to the loss sustained by your Company and others through subsidiary coin, and to inform you that your letter has received the careful consideration of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce."

In the first place owing to the fact that legal tender of subsidiary coin is limited and that intrinsically it is not worth much as the currency of the Colony, its value is naturally liable to fluctuate according to supply and demand.

The Committee of this Chamber are agreed that the question of the loss in the purchasing power of British subsidiary coin, however it may have been caused, is one which deserves serious consideration.

Without necessarily accepting either the statement in this paragraph as to the actual discount at which the subsidiary coin is now reported to stand, or that which gives the percentages of relative values in the past, the Committee do not wish to question your general remarks of a retrospective nature.

It would appear that the large demand for Hongkong subsidiary coin arose in the Southern Province of China, and while the Colony at the moment undoubtedly benefited by the then existing state of affairs, as it was not to be expected that this outside source of revenue would continue indefinitely, it is an open question whether or not (among other causes) the production of Chinese subsidiary coin should not be looked upon as a matter calling for legislation on the part of the Government.

The second part under this head seems to imply a change in the difference of fineness between the Hongkong and Canton subsidiary coin of the present as compared with that of the past, but of this the Committee have no evidence.

It must be admitted that the over-production of Chinese subsidiary coin has resulted in its depreciation and has also reduced the demand for Hongkong coin, but it is an error to suppose that a debtor can discharge his liabilities in this subsidiary coin, though for sake of convenience no doubt many small debts are so settled.

No one in the Colony need accept Chinese subsidiary coin at all, while the legal limit for Hongkong subsidiary silver coin is \$2.00 and for copper \$1.00. If payments are accepted in Chinese coin, or Hongkong coin in excess of the legal limit, this is entirely a personal matter between debtor and creditor and is presumably due to causes not to be controlled by the Ordinance, being merely an ordinary business question for consideration when fixing the price of commodities.

The developments foreshadowed in paragraph 7 of your letter are, however, of great importance to the Colony. The Committee of the Chamber while viewing the excessive production of silver and copper coins by the Chinese Mints as calculated to seriously affect the prosperity of that Empire, have no reason to assume that the Chinese officials are actuated by other motives than the supplying of a useful medium of exchange for which there was, at one time at all events, a strong demand and the making of a profit on the seigniorage as is usual in other countries making similar issues.

The existence of the Provincial Bank \$1.00 note is of course known. It now bears a special stamp to the effect that it is redeemable in 20 cents pieces. It is noteworthy, however, that the \$1.00 notes are not so stamped.

After carefully considering the question the Committee of the Chamber are of opinion

that the only course likely to influence remedial measures is to communicate with the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Tientsin with a view to sending another joint Memorial to the Diplomatic Body at Peking urging that the Imperial Government should again be called upon to carry out its treaty obligations, and by placing all the mints under one control, produce a standard coinage for the whole Empire, and so away with the over-production of subsidiary coinage for which the various Provincial Authorities are now responsible.

With regard to the suggested remedy that British Subsidiary coin should be legal tender up to any extent and that the Government should pledge itself to redeem all such coins at par, the Committee of this Chamber are altogether unable to endorse such a proposal, as they are not at all matters now under their way to make any representation to the Hongkong Government with regard to legislation.—I am, etc.

EDWARD A. HEWITT,
Chairman,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

HON. MR. EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary,
Star Ferry Company, Limited.

MACAO LOTTERIES.
NEW SYNDICATE APPOINTED FARMERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 28th May.

The Farm for the Chinese lotteries known as the San Piu and Pa Kap Piu has just been allotted for the sum of \$162,000, for a period of five years.

Several months ago a monopolist offered an amount far in excess of the above sum, but as he lost considerably over the speculation he had to abandon his contract.

The Government is, of course, never the loser. The last Farmer had to forfeit the sum which he had deposited for the due fulfilment of his contract and it was cancelled. The Farm was then put up to public tender, with the result above announced.

On this occasion a syndicate of very wealthy Chinese was formed to conduct these lotteries. It is said that the intention is to amalgamate the two lotteries in Macao with those in Canton, with the object of thus being able to avoid any competition, this being believed to be the only system on which the Farm can be made to pay.

PROPERTY SALE.

This afternoon at his auction sale rooms, Duddell Street, under instructions from Messrs. Ewens, Harrison and Harding, vendors' solicitors, Mr. Geo. P. Lammett put up for sale by public auction, in one lot, the valuable freehold property registered in the Land Office as Section D of Island Lot No. 85 with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 11, Seymour Road held under a Crown Lease dated the 14th December, 1859, for a term of 999 years. Proportion of Crown rent payable \$1.50.

There was a very poor attendance of bidders, being chiefly brokers. The first bid was one of \$5,000. This, however, was not accepted as Mr. Lammett had received a written bid of \$8,000, and at that figure the bidding ball was set rolling. But like all rolling-stones it gathered very little moss, for it only rolled in a desultory fashion through a few bids, until it stranded at length on a bid of \$10,700, and refused to roll any further. After much patient persuasion on the part of the auctioneer, the matter was finally concluded, and for \$10,700 Mr. Ho Kom Tong became the owner of a property for which \$15,000 was refused a year ago. This is a somewhat severe comment on the fluctuation in the value of land in this Colony!

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL POINT.

COURT INTERPRETING.

When their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, took their seats on the Full Bench in the Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, the Hon. the Chief Justice, addressing the Court, said that before the case to be heard—that of the seven alleged perjurers—was called on, he wished to state that he had consulted with his learned brother on the point raised by Counsel, as to the acceptability of the translations of documents made by the Court translator, and they both agreed that it should be held that in cases where either party to an action, through his Counsel, challenged any translation of documents made by the Court translator, he must himself put in a duly certified translation, after giving due notice of his intention to do so to the other side, and furnishing the other side with a copy of such translation. The translator in such cases must be produced in Court, so that he may be put in the witness-box for cross-examination by the other side.

STRANDED VESSELS NEAR FOCHOW.

ATTEMPTED SALVAGE OF THE "CHUNKONG."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Fochow, 23rd May.

The *s.s. Chunkong*, 276 tons, from Fochow to Hinghow, stranded on Wedge Island, in the River Min, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 18th inst. The vessel ran ashore at high water. The cargo, which was very high, was lost, the afterpart being the heavier, the steamer overbalanced when the tide fell, the stern grounding, and in that position, the afterpart is dry or submerged according to the tide. Efforts are being made with chains under the steamer, attached to junks, to raise the stern, pump out the water, and, if possible, float her, at highest spring tides on the 25th inst.

THE "AKASHI MARU."

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's *s.s. Akashi Maru*, which struck a rock near Matsuo on the 15th inst., and is now at Fochow, is to go into the Imperial Arsenal dry dock for temporary repairs, as she is not considered seaworthy enough to proceed to Shanghai. Apparently the vessel's double bottom saved her from being a total loss.

WEATHER AT FOCHOW.

The rainfall at Fochow on the 22nd inst. was 3.94 inches; the barometer, 29.70. We have experienced heavy typhoon squalls.

BECAUSE A COOLIE preferred to do more loading than on board a coal junk that was loading the *s.s. Woghat* with coal in the harbour on Sunday, was the cause of two other *fohls* giving him a hammering. The assault was of a rather serious nature, for it resulted in the transportation of the laborer to hospital. On Monday he was discharged from hospital and appeared at the Police Court, with his cranium bandaged, to prosecute his assailants. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, after hearing evidence, fined them \$5 apiece.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Will you, or any of your cosmopolitan readers, define for me what constitutes a "nuisance"? And will you kindly inform me whether the following nocturnal infliction is, veritably and indeed, a nuisance of the first water?

Music hath charms, I know, but somewhere in the block of buildings extending from the Hongkong Hotel to the Eastward, there resides an individual with a melancholy soul, who has lately been seized with the extraordinary idea that he or she is musical, and, that being so, he or she must have a "musical" instrument.

The "instrument" has been purchased, and it proves to be an organ, or harmonium, of some sort, as melancholy as its new owner, and on this a nightly "treat" is given to the neighbours, by the melancholy musician, who, commencing at 6 p.m., and continuing till 11, or 11.30 p.m. when ultra-enthusiastic—with a short intermission for an ethereal meal—plays "save the mark—with one finger only" (1) all the latest funeral marches, dirges, *dies irae*, and hymns for the dead, and he or she can get hold of it, if he could but hear how his neighbours, growling deep down in their throats, call down everything but blessings on his melancholy head, he would sell his "instrument"—or why not present it to some new chapel, to save himself from being for ever and ever anathema mariantha? In the meantime, Mr. Editor, until such sale or presentation is effected, it is there no way of suppressing this nuisance which is highly calculated to give us, the unfortunate neighbours, an attack of

Hongkong, 28th May.

MELANCHOLIA.

QUEENSLAND TO THE EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—I claim to have quite as good a knowledge of Australia and the trend of public opinion as Mr. Jones, Commissioner for Queensland, and consider much of what he writes should be taken *cum grano salis*, and on the other hand he is quite wrong in some of his facts. In my opinion it is not the firm, fixed and unalterable decision of the electors of Australia to continue the present policy of non-admission of the coolie. This is purely experimental legislation, which, your readers must be told, has not yet been put to the test as far as Northern Queensland is concerned. Sugar planters in the far north have until 1st January, 1907, to man their plantations with white labour.

Knowing Queensland as I do so well, in my opinion the experiment is doomed to ultimate failure. I go further and say Australia can never fully develop her rich northern territory without a well-developed scheme of coolie labour. I predict that the Federal elections in December next, will result in a considerable modification of the white Australia policy—and in support of this I quote in my newspaper files for April, that the Hon. G. H. Reid in his manifesto to the electors proposes to introduce some radical alterations in this law.

Before passing from this point I would like Mr. Jones to tell your readers the name of any country within the tropical zone which has had its resources fully developed by white labour only. And also what is there about an Australian that he is likely to succeed in doing what white men of other nations have failed to do?

Mr. Jones omits to tell your readers that, when giving evidence before the Tariff Commission, he stated that women in the East "worked like beasts of the field." I have been some months in the East without seeing this state of things.

I have seen nothing about these privileges to Chinese in the newspapers; but, if granted, I consider they are quite in accord with the views of a majority of the electors of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Jones is in the land of dreams when he refers to the \$5,000 poll-tax in Australia. There is no such law in force there and I doubt if there ever will be.

Having had a look round the East I am in favour of a white Australia policy, subject to certain modifications of the law as it stands at present. The most notable alteration I think will have to be made is to develop all the territory north of Bundaberg by a well regulated scheme of coolie labour.—Yours truly,

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN.

May 29th, 1906.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?

28th ult.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, *Veer Singh*, an Indian *durdan*, sued Li Ping for recovery of \$50, being the balance of an amount due for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, and still remaining due and owing on a promissory note.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, defendant appearing in person.

Plaintiff proved the debt.

Defendant denied that he owed the money; his name was Li To Ping, but he knew the Man Li Ping, and the latter asked him to make out the promissory note, which he did to oblige him as a friend. Witness did not receive one cent of the money, and the man Li Ping had since absconded, and he did not know where he was—but he was not the man.

His Honour said that he had been inclined to believe the defendant's story at first, but on giving it further consideration he thought it was not true—it was in fact an attempt at a bluff, but he could not carry it through, and there must be judgment with costs for the plaintiff.

THE SHANGHAI CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY OF MR. SOUZA.

Mr. P. C. Souza, formerly chess champion of Hongkong, has won the distinction of becoming final champion of Shanghai also. The final game of the competition was played on the 23rd inst. at the Hotel des Colonies, Shanghai, between thirty and forty chess enthusiasts, including the President of the Club (Sir Haviland de Saussure) assembling to witness an interesting game. Mr. Souza's opponent in the final was Mr. H. de Saussure, who started Wednesday afternoon with the heavy handicap of having already lost two of the five games in the final round, and having also to play black. He made the early mistake of sacrificing his white bishop for a knight, and thereafter was on the defensive all through, allowing his opponent to exchange right down to pawns, with a piece and the position in his favour. There was little hope for black, after the exchange of queens, but Mr. de Saussure played on doggedly, even when his last slender chance was gone.—*C. D. News.*

THE CONTROL OF THE CUSTOMS.

We take the following editorial from the *N. C. D. News* of 23rd May:—

The Imperial Rescript, issued as a result of the representations made by the Ministers at Peking, and providing that the recent appointments of T. E. Tieh Liang and Tang Shao-yu as supreme Chinese heads of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service shall not take effect for the present, will be generally welcomed on the principle that what is already well is best left alone as long as possible. In any other light than that what has happened since the promulgation of the famous Decree of the 9th inst. is neither very important nor very conclusive. The routine of the Service has not been disturbed in any way; in fact except through the newspapers the foreigners engaged in it have had no intimation of any changes that were to happen in consequence of the ultimate control passing from one Chinese department of State to another. The most remarkable

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

SOUTH CHINA'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Much has been recently said and written about the unjust manner in which the Chinese are treated in America, that one might suppose that the great mass of the Chinese who have visited America have received no good at the hands of Americans. It is true that some Chinese have been cruelly treated by a certain labouring class in the States, but it does not apply to all Chinese nor to all Americans. The ill received have principally come from the lower foreign element in the United States with whom the Chinese come into competition in regard to labour and for this the majority of Americans are not responsible, yet, more, the treatment accorded to some Chinese in the Western States has been universally condemned. Indeed, I am inclined to think that the Chinese have been treated with more leniency and consideration in the South than the negro, which is illustrated by the conversation I had on one occasion with the educated lady of the South. The question turned upon the respective merits of the Negroes and the Chinese and, in order to ascertain the exact opinion of the educated class, I asked "Would you permit a Chinese to enter your drawing-rooms?" "Yes," "Would you allow a negro the same privilege?" "No." "Why?"

"Because the Chinese are superior to the Negroes in every particular," was the emphatic reply. Let it often be distinctly understood that the better and educated classes in the East, North and South have not been against the Chinese as some would try to have us believe, but have really taught their denizens from the Orient the best that there is in Christian civilization, they have taught them English and Christianity, and a large number of Chinese have gained the advanced ideas of the West. It is rather from the emigrant European class that the Chinese have suffered most and who have been bitterly opposed to the Chinese. This opposition is not only confined to America but our Canadian friends share the feeling to some extent, for it is less than a year since one of them expressed himself there. "I think the best way to solve the Chinese problem is to drive them all out of Canada," but the same feeling exists towards any inferior race, the African is hated by the Boer, the Indian by the white man, and the negro by the American of the South.

Yet notwithstanding this spirit of animosity, a few of the American Chinese have on the whole fared better in America than they do in China, allowing the Chinese to be judged. The labouring Chinaman has been treated with much or greater courtesy in America than in China. He may have had a less number of friends, but if he desired he could enjoy a better class of friends. Any of the parlours of American homes have stood open to them, and earnest and consecrated teachers have taught them English gratuitously, indeed, they may have been driven out of the backway by a ship's officer, and thought America a strange country, but he learned a different lesson when his teacher invited him to his or her home and taught him what civilization was, and so effective has this lesson been taught that there are hundreds of Chinese who will strongly affirm that their teachers loved them and did more for them than their own relatives. Better homes, better food, better wages and even better treatment when it is considered how many Chinese suffer unjustly on account of ignorant officials and murderous robbers.

It is a fact for the Chinese Government to ponder, that the Chinese have been accorded better treatment in America than in China and that a majority of the Chinese who have lived in America would prefer to live under the Stars and Stripes than under the mythical Dragon, where they are always in danger of losing their lives and their families, and their property. The occasional outbreaks of fanaticism against the Chinese play no important role in the matter. It may be a bitter pill for the Chinese statesman to swallow but it is a fact that the average Chinese who has once tasted a little of real American civilization and Western ideas prefers America to China, and America has given to China something more than mere blows, she has instructed many of her people and prepared them for the new China that is coming. China's debt to America in their respect can never be estimated, and the American Chinese have received official recognition there would have been greater progress along industrial, commercial and mechanical lines than we see to-day. But the greatest debt lies undoubtedly in the enrichment of the whole region whence the American Chinese comes. Go through the districts where many of the men have been to America and you will find good substantial brick-buildings which are certainly superior to the old adobe houses of the poorer districts from whence no Chinese have gone to America. One can almost tell by the kind of houses erected whether any of the villagers have been abroad. It is true that this enrichment of Chinese purses have been also due to Canadian and Australian emigration, but America has borne the leading part, and for China now to say, after many years of large profits received by her people, that she will no longer trade with America because a certain class are excluded, is simply to be unkind of the good received from America. South China has literally been made over by money that has been brought from America. Let but the first. The great catastrophe which has so recently befallen California will effect Hongkong merchants and the whole of South China. The real agitation of the boycott of American goods has not come from the great mass of American Chinese but from a few unwise Chinese heads of the Pacific Coast and from some adventurous Chinese in China who care more for their own personal preference than China's good. A just recognition of the debt owed to America by South China will bring about better feeling. Large enterprises such as railroad building mission enterprises can only be accomplished by the aid of American Chinese capital on which so much depends. Let this fail and many of the projected schemes will also fail. A cordial hearty co-operation between the two countries is the only guarantee of continued prosperity to very one of the districts of South China.

FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I read in your issue on Monday a letter from a correspondent who signed himself "Melancholia." Now, I have nothing to quarrel with in his name of *plume*, but when he says, above that signature, that the sounds that nightly melancholia is, think, his expression—issue from any known musical instrument, and organ or harmonium as he says, then I must at once take issue with him. Several friends with myself have "nocturnally" listened to the weird and melancholy sounds issuing from the locality denoted, and we have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that no "melancholy musician" is there. No! it is a melancholy tabby, mourning on the tiles for his faithful Tom, and we are now preparing

to take steps accordingly. We have laid in baskets of eggs laid long ago, and when the widowed Tabby sets up her mournful dirge in the dim dark hours of the night, we propose, with a sudden fusillade, to dislodge the disconsolate grass-widow from her perch—no peace may reign again. We have had our fits of melancholia too, but they have got to stop some time.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-TABBIES.

Hong Kong, May 30th, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

A FIVE PER CENT DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers, write us as follows under to-day's date:—

"This morning we received a telegram from the head office advising that, at the general meeting of shareholders of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., to be held in London on the 27th inst., the directors propose to recommend a dividend of 5% for the year ending 31st December, 1905."

"The Underwriting Account has been increased by £39,807.1.6, bringing the total up to £28,958.0.0. The Reserve Fund and Exchange Reserve Fund remain the same as in the last report, viz.: £1,700,000 and £3,999,750 respectively, while £2,452 will be carried forward to next year's account."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

RESULT OF A FALL.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred in Stanley Street which resulted in the death of a carpenter, who was at work on one of the buildings in that vicinity. Deceased was attending to the verandah of house No. 26 when suddenly he lost his balance and fell to the street below, a distance of about forty feet. The peculiarity of this fatality was that when the carpenter was falling his head struck a flower pot that was standing in the verandah of the first floor. The flower pot was dislodged and fell on the head of an old woman, who was passing at the time. She also was removed to hospital. Her recovery is doubtful.

A NOVEL COMPETITION.

WINE FOR FREE COUPONS.

The art of advertising as adopted in the present day rush for wealth would astonish our grandmothers, could they but know of it, and every day we hear of some new and novel way by which those who have the good things of this earth to sell, endeavour to magnetize the dollars out of the pockets of those who have them. But the days when butter-dishes, "Good-luck" mugs, and funnel-petitions were "given away with a pound of tea," have been consigned to the limbo of the long dead past, and now it is even of the best champagne and other good wines and spirits (no less) are given away—not exactly "with a pound of tea," at any rate for very little more in the way of purchases, and now for a single dollar purchase one has a chance of winning a case of Perinets Filis Champagne, valued at \$50 or cases of whiskey of various prices, besides many other "prizes." This novel competition, as will be seen from our advertisement columns, commences to-day, and Mr. Mowbray-Jones, the energetic business manager of the enterprising firm of wine merchants, Greig and Co., of No. 19 Queen's Road Central, is the devisor of this attractive scheme. That the idea has "caught on," as our friends across the pond say, "was borne out" by the tremendous influx of customers into the establishment to-day, all intent upon winning, it possible, the case of "fizz," or at least something they don't have to pay for.

This competition lasts from to-day until the 25th inst., inclusive, and affords a rare chance to consumers of "one of the best" the market affords.

PROPERTY SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. S. W. Tso, solicitor for the vendor, Mr. Gen. P. Lammer, auctioneer, put up for sale at his sales rooms, 22nd Street, by public auction, this afternoon the valuable leasehold property, situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely: all those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as sub-section No. 1 of section A of Marine Lot No. 16 and section B of Marine Lot No. 16 A, together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 22 Bonham Strand. Term 98 years and 98 years respectively. Annual Crown rent \$8.78 and 78 respectively. This property was knocked down to Mr. Mok Chee Hing for \$7,000, after fairly keen competition.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

31st ult.

The following are the principal scores at 500 yards for the Governor's 1906 Cup for the month of May. There were 100 entries, the highest score being made by Mr. I. C. Peter, who will hold the Cup for the month:

J. C. Peter	64-6=70
J. M. Henderson	61-9=70
J. McInnes	58-12=70
J. T. Douglas	56-14=70
S. A. Joseph	48-12=60
G. W. Wakeman	44-5=69
J. H. Pidgeon	68-8=76
J. C. Bow	56-8=64
H. W. Bird	46-20=66
Sir Francis Pigott	61-4=65
Dr. G. M. Harston	47-18=65
G. K. Haxton	62-4=66
E. W. Terrey	49-14=63
C. H. W. Kew	47-16=63
Dr. W. A. B. Moore	48-14=62
A. Moir	51-10=61
Dr. W. W. Pearce	47-14=61
J. J. Stubblings	54-6=60
Dr. Evans Jones	54-8=62
W. Dobbs	56-3=59
P. L. Muller	51-8=59
J. McGubbin	47-12=59
D. J. McKenzie	54-4=58
W. H. T. Davis	53-4=57
C. Bond	50-8=57
C. E. H. Beavis	50-6=56
P. N. H. Jones	35-20=56
Hon. E. A. Hewell	39-10=55
A. S. Tuxford	46-4=55
A. Blowsy	43-4=51

For the Governor's Cup during the month, the following were the best scores:—

Sir Francis Pigott	63-4=67
J. C. Peter	61-9=70
J. H. Pidgeon	68-8=76
J. Whitall	47-10=59
J. C. Bow	57-8=65
E. W. Terrey	49-14=63

The 500 yards pool on the 26th and 27th was won by Mr. J. C. Peter, with a score of 64-6=70.

HOUSES COLLAPSE AT WEST POINT.

POINT.

MANY BURIED ALIVE.

APPROXIMATELY 5700.0 DANGEROUS.

Not for the last three years, or to be precise, not since the catastrophe in Cochrane Street, has a collapse of buildings occurred in the Colony, like the one which happened at West Point this morning, in which houses Nos. 226, 228 and 230, Queen's Road West, at the corner of Eastern Street, fell in with such suddenness as to permit of hardly any chance of escapes by the large number of inmates in the houses at the time.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

When the news got around this forenoon that a catastrophe attended by numerous fatalities had happened in the Western end of the city, a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative at once made for the scene of the disaster. On his arrival at the spot thousands of excited spectators had assembled around the buildings and a strong force of Indian policemen, under charge of Inspector Collett, from No. 2 Police Station, were being kept busy keeping back the crowd. On making inquiries at the spot it was ascertained that the buildings were appertained off in the following manner:—House No. 226, ground floor, used as a wine shop by the Tai Lee firm; first floor, an opium den; and the second storey as a restaurant. House No. 228 was occupied by the Nam Loi tea-shop and No. 230 by the E Sang cake-shop. A *fohki* from the latter establishment, who ran out into the street a few seconds before the collapse of the building, being questioned by our reporter, said that the shop in which he was employed had seven *fohkis*. Questioned as to whether any of his colleagues were in the shop at the time of the accident he replied that he thought not, for as soon as he ran out the others appeared to follow. Among the crowd he could make out all the *fohkis*, but one; for the last named he could not then account.

Asked how he knew that the collapse was imminent, the man replied that he at first heard a rumbling sound overhead, which gradually increased, and knowing that something unusual was occurring he and his friends at once made for the street. On gaining the open, he realised that the premonitory noise that drove them out of the premises was the first indication of the collapse of the roof of No. 226. Before he had time to utter a word to his colleagues, more rumbling sounds were heard and in the twinkling of an eye house No. 226 came down, being quickly followed by the others. "The noise of the crash," he said, "was like the crumbling of the brick walls and timber, was terrific," continued our informant, "and I standing where I was I was nearly suffocated by dust."

"SAVE ME! SAVE ME!" On leaving the Chinaman, our reporter immediately made an inspection of house No. 226, going upstairs by the back steps. Here everything was seen to be a huge heap of ruins. Firemen and coolies were busily engaged in clearing away the debris which was a sacked high, while bamboo-men were erecting poles to shelve up the wall No. 226, which conveyed into Eastern Street, and that part of the building coming down. Looking through a ground floor window from Eastern Street could be seen the huddled up body of a coolie who was still alive and his faint cries of "Save me, save me," could be distinctly heard. The firemen worked hard to extricate the man, but their work was hampered by the heavy flooring and wood-work overhead, which took time before the imprisoned man could be rescued. Ropes had to be brought into use, and attaching one end of it to large poles, and also to the woodwork of the shop, the gallant rescuers, by that means, pulled out into the street the rubbish near where the sound of the imprisoned man was heard.

AT THE TEA-SHOP.

All the time other men were trying to gain admittance to the ruins of the next building, for it was stated that there were about forty-five Chinese employed in the shop at the time of the accident. The efforts of the rescuers proved fruitless; as owing to certain alterations in the course of completion to the buildings before the collapse, and impeded by the many tons of debris, it was impossible for one to get into the ground floor. Blocking the doorway was a huge Chinese glass case and around this, piles of mortar and the ceilings from the floors above heaped so as to form an effectual barricade. The firemen made many attempts to overcome the obstacle, firstly, by trying to remove the glass-case, and then by attempting to pull down the staircase of house No. 228. The former effort proved futile and the latter could not be put into effect, as it was feared that should this be done other portions of the building, and most probably the verandah of this house, might come down.

ONE MAN EXTRICATED.

The services of the rescuing party were also required in the wine shop, as that part of the building was clear and it only required the removing of one side of some piles to get at the man they sought.

Along the side of the road were several ambulances and as many dead carts in readiness. When an ambulance was hailed by a fireman and that rushed up outside the premises, and the stretcher taken into the building, it was at once known that the unfortunate victim was happily discovered. A few minutes later the stretcher sallied forth, bearing a coolie covered in dirt, who was groaning audibly and laid him down near the side channel. The accumulation of dust and dirt on his face and mouth was washed off by firemen Grant and Macdonald, and after the rescued coolie was made to swallow some tea, he was rushed to the Government Civil Hospital.

FELL FROM THE TOP FLOOR.

The man had a narrow escape. He was covered up for something like an hour by heavy wood-work, etc., but from his condition his chances of recovery are almost certain. On being placed on the ambulance it was seen that he had sustained a slight wound on the head and various bruises—of no serious character—on the legs. This coolie was on the top floor of the building (No. 226) when the collapse occurred and was carried to the ground floor when the floor gave way. When he was brought out, his first words were "Tell my friends I am saved." He gave his name and the names of his employers to the police and was then removed.

A WOMAN'S CRY FOR HELP.

Immediately after this was done, the rescuing party returned to the ruins and soon the cry of a woman was heard, but the sound was so faint that her whereabouts could not be located. She might have been under the debris at the opposite end, from where the man was extricated, or she might have been sandwiched in boards and timber. Nevertheless, the fireman gallantly attacked the obstructions, working hard to locate the woman.

FIGHTING THE GAS FUMES.

In the collapse of the buildings the gas pipes in all of the houses were bent and twisted and the entire place was filled with a noxious gas. Knowing what would be the result to

those still buried, if the gas was allowed to escape, Inspector Collett, accompanied by two other constables, had a very rough time in trying to discover the meter, so as the shut off the supply. They first crawled into one corner in the search, but after many attempts had been made and many nooks and corners searched, they eventually found the meter and succeeded in shutting off the gas.

IMPATIENT LOOKERS-ON.

Many of the lookers-on that assembled on the side-walk were sorrowful countenances. They did not know what the next "find" would bring, eagerly watching, and taking part in the work so gallantly performed at great risk. They could not say whether the ones they held dear and whom they knew were imprisoned in the death-trap would be brought out dead or alive, or perhaps, crippled for life; but, nevertheless, they said nothing, and with a look of calm misery on their faces they co-operated with the rescuing party in the work, upon which life and death depended.

Later, 3 p.m.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

When our representative visited the scene this afternoon, work of clearing away the debris was still going on with as much vigour as in the forenoon, while stout poles spanned the street, from the verandahs of the collapsed buildings to the houses on the opposite side, so as to shore up the walls of the partly demolished buildings and so enable the firemen to proceed with their work with a minimum of risk.

MORE RESCUES.

During the last afternoon three other *fohkis* were recovered from the buildings. One was discovered pinned under by planks in the verandah of the tea house. This man, it is stated, was at work in the balcony when the collapse occurred. Fortunately, he is also slightly injured, and after being temporarily attended to was conveyed to hospital. His bruises are not of a serious character and he is expected to pull through.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

After the mentioned had been duly attended to the shouts of two men from the rear of the building were heard, and immediately attention was directed in that direction. The fire escape was run up to the building and there, to the pleasant surprise of a fireman, were two *fohkis* standing together, quite unhurt, and with a look of terror on their countenances. They were immediately rescued, and as they were unharmed they were released, after their names had been taken by the police. These men were in the kitchen at the time of the collapse, and as the cook-house was left standing, they were imprisoned there, as there was no other means of escape, but they were nearly frightened out of their senses.

ONE "LIFE" LOST.

Up to the time of going to press the rescuers have so far—and that is in house No. 226—been unable to discover any persons that have been killed, the only life lost being that of a cat!

WARNED BY THE NOISE.

The police, who are at work at the scene, are of opinion that nothing more is to be found, for they are told by the owners of the houses that all their *fohkis* were out including those removed to hospital. One of the masters of the shop said that he employed thirty-five *fohkis* in the tenement and as soon as the great noise was heard all made for the street, and were thus saved.

A "SEALED PACKET."

The debris in Nos. 228 and 230 had not been jostled, and until late this afternoon the men were still engaged in clearing No. 226. The police expect to be kept at work there for the next forty-eight hours. The debris is accumulating in the two untouched buildings, and when they start to clear it away there may be many surprises in store under the dust heaps.

INSURANCE COMPANIES UNAFFECTED.

These three houses are the property of a Chinese woman, who stated to our reporter that she purchased them three years ago. They are all covered under a policy against risk by fire, and as a collapse does not come under that clause, she can claim no compensation.

THE RESCUING PARTY.

The rescuing party consisted of over 60 persons. Notably among these were: Inspector Collett and Firemen Gordon, Grant, Watt, Macdonald, Mackenzie, Hedze, Murphy, Parr, Glendinning, to all of whom praise is due. They were summoned at about eleven o'clock, and a quarter of an hour later were on the scene. In less than twenty minutes the first body was extricated, and these men worked as only Britons can work on such occasions, when it is a question of life and death and their best services are called for.

After the herculean efforts which the volunteers were called upon to exercise in the strenuous work of the rescue under a sweltering summer sun, it would be an unpardonable omission were the report to withhold due meed of praise to the gallant band who worked, achieving, through their own voluntary, but none the less strenuous efforts, such signal results, which in their success should alone be a certain reward to the gallant workers.

CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 29th May, 1906.
We had two fires here lately, one last Friday night, close to the Canton Hospital, where only two houses were burned, and there is no insurance on them. On Saturday night, close to the I. M. Customs, amongst the poultry shops, about a quarter of an hour later were on the scene. In less than twenty minutes the first body was extricated, and these men worked as only Britons can work on such occasions, when it is a question of life and death and their best services are called for.

The second crop is now in the market; quantity about 2,500 bales, not quite half of last year's second crop. Price ranging \$650 to \$850, according to quality.

The water rose again in the river these last few days but nothing like so bad as the last rising; it diminished again to-day.
Viceroy Shun is busy reviewing the military officers' rifle firing, each 5 shots. Out of about 700 officers of all grades, only 5 did not miss a shot. About 80 per cent. came out blank, much fun is created amongst the people.

AMOI NOTES.

MUNICIPAL.

[From a Correspondent.]

Amoy, 28th May.
Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie, the popular Secretary of the Municipal Council of Kulangsu, is retiring from the 1st June, and his position will be filled by a Mr. Mitchell from Hongkong. Colonel Mackenzie's retirement is regretted by his many friends here, but all wish him a pleasant time at home.

CONSULAR.

Dr. Stuart Lupton, U.S. Consul, has handed over charge to the Hon. Mr. Paddock who is

appointed here American Consul. Mr. R. Hanna is appointed Vice-Consul, and Dr. Stuart Lupton, Consular Surgeon and Emigration Inspector.

KING OF SPAIN'S WEDDING.

Preparations are being made for an elaborate fête to be given by Monsieur Fauque, acting Consul for Spain, on the 31st May, in honour of the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Rina of Battenberg.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. R. D. Mansfield has been promoted and transferred to Canton. Mr. Mansfield's departure from our midst was greatly regretted and his numerous friends took good care to give him a number of farewell dinners. Mr. Mansfield should prove an acquisition to Canton, as he is a good all round sport and entertainer. Mr. H. G. Fletcher, of Changsha, succeeds Mr. Mansfield in this post.

CUSTOMS' CLUB.

An event in the annals of Amoy occurred on Saturday, 26th May, when the Amoy Customs Club removed to Kulangsu. A splendid building had been procured next to Messrs. Watson & Co., and this place was nicely fitted up. The members of the Club availed themselves of the opportunity of this occasion to invite the whole community to a smoking concert. About 60 guests took advantage of the invitation, and on arrival were met by the Stewards who were indefatigable in seeing to the comforts of their guests. Every one was very much struck with the beautiful decorations, the work of Mr. J. Sullivan. When the guests were all seated, and had their glasses charged and cigars or cigarettes lit, the President of the Club, Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, got up to formally declare the Club open. Mr. Bowra, on behalf of the members extended a very hearty welcome to the guests and gave a short résumé of the history of the Club. The present institution was transferred from Amoy to Kulangsu to keep up with the times—the majority of the Customs men now residing in Kulangsu instead of in Amoy as in the past. The Chairman expressed the hope that this Club would in time prove itself a success, and that it would be the means of enabling the community to become better acquainted, and that their rooms would be used for many more happy meetings. The President then declared the Club duly opened, and the toast "Prosperity to the Club" was heartily drunk. The Chairman's speech was loudly applauded, and the programme commenced. Owing to unforeseen circumstances "Professor No. Can" failed to turn up, so Messrs. Glidheaus, C. Komaroff, Carvaho, and W. Komaroff came to the rescue with an opening instrumental quartet for violin, flute, guitar and piano. Loud applause greeted their efforts.

Mr. C. Komaroff next rendered a comic song which was appreciated. "Papa Got" failed to appear, so the Chairman next called on Mr. Adam who delighted the audience with a song in German. Mr. Renny was the next artist and gave a splendid rendering of "Queen of the Earth." To a loudly demanded encore he obliged with "Sing me to Sleep." Signor Glidheaus next gave us a brilliant solo on the violin. His playing was greatly admired and an encore was imperative. Mr. C. Komaroff was the next name on the card and put the audience in a cheerful humour by his rendering of "It's far too early in the morning." In response to an encore he gave "Stop your tickling." The chairman now called for an interval of 10 minutes and the guests adjourned to the Club room, where a sumptuous cold collation was served. After the inner man had been satisfied and washed down, Part 2 of the programme was proceeded with, Messrs. Lachlan, Komaroff, Glidheaus, Barton, Rohde, Kneher and Sullivan rendered turns, and all were much appreciated. Shortly after midnight, the smoker was concluded, every one expressing himself as delighted with the enjoyable evening. Mr. W. Kruse, on behalf of the visitors, in a very eloquent speech, thanked the members of the Club for their hospitality and called on the visitors to drink the health of the members of the Customs Club. This was done with musical honours, the President returning thanks to the members. It is hoped that this will be only one of many more pleasant evenings that the community will spend in the new Customs Club.

THE "LOKSANG" INQUIRY.

THE COURT'S FINDING.

On the 25th May the Naval Court of Inquiry assembled at Shanghai to investigate the cause leading to the stranding of the *s.s. Loksang*, delivered the following finding which has already appeared in our telegraph columns in brief.

Finding and order of a Naval Court held at the British Consulate-General at Shanghai, on the 25th day of May, 1906, to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamship *Loksang*, of the port of London, official number 99,028, near North Point, whilst on a voyage from Shanghai to Newchwang, and the cause of such stranding, and to inquire into the conduct of the master, certificated first and second mates, and crew of the said vessel.

The *Loksang* was a steam vessel of 975 tons registered tonnage, official number 99,028, built at Glasgow in 1871 and belonging to the port of London. It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Shanghai on or about the 18th day of April, 1906, bound for Chefoo and Newchwang with a cargo of sundries and a crew of 38 hands all told, as well as passengers; that she arrived at Chefoo on the 20th day of April, 1906, and left again for Newchwang at 5.30 a.m. on the 22nd day of April, 1906. At 8.30 a.m. on the 23rd day of April, 1906, the fog lifted, and a good noon position was obtained from which she steered N. true. At 4.30 p.m. the course was altered to N. 34 E. true; the error of compass, then obtained, was 15° 15' W. At 5.35 p.m. a good position at a distance of 15½ miles from Iron Island was obtained, at which time the weather was fine, with cloudy sky and light N.W. winds. Weather continued clear till 9.10 p.m., when a light fog came on. At 9.15 p.m. the fog shut down thickly and at 8.25 p.m. orders were given to "stand-by" preparatory to anchoring. At 9.30 p.m. the sound of breakers being heard on the starboard side, the engines were put to "full speed astern" and the helm "hard-a-starboard" but the ship struck almost immediately. The following morning at daylight, the weather having cleared, the ship was found to be ashore between North Point and Reef Point, lying with the head North, about 120 yards from the shore. The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—

That the *Loksang* stranded off North Point at 9.31 p.m. on the night of the 22nd of April, 1906, owing to the land being obscured by fog, and owing to the abnormal state of the current. That the vessel appears to have been provided with proper charts, and that the compasses were in good order, and that the compasses were properly corrected, and that the compasses were properly corrected, and that the compasses were properly corrected.

That the master, Laurence Hussey, appears to have navigated his vessel in a reasonable and proper manner, but that in view of the fact that he had already encountered fog earlier in the day he appears to have been somewhat dilatory in preparing to use his head when again overtaken by fog at 9.10 p.m. That the position taken by the master off Iron Island at 5.35 p.m. during the second mate's watch should

have been verified by the said second mate. As the Court does not consider that the casualty was in any way due to negligence on the part of the master or certificated first or second mates, it does not consider it necessary to deal with their certificates.

The Court, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by section 483 of 57 and 58 Vict. Cap. 60, orders that the sum of £6,140, being the costs of the proceedings before the said Court, be paid by Laurence Hussey, master of the said British steamship *Loksang*, being one of the parties thereto, and he is hereby ordered to pay the said amount accordingly.

The expenses of this Court, fixed at £6,140, are approved.

Dated at Shanghai, this 25th day of May, 1906.

S. Barton, British Vice-Consul, President of the Naval Court.

Hugh F. Holm, Lieut., R.N.
Wm. Chubb, Master of British *s.s. Saturna*.
Wm. McIntosh, Master of British *s.s. HanYang*.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE were five cases of plague added to the list to-day.

MR. J. C. J. da Silva, one of the Straits Queen's Scholars, who has done journalistic work in London during the last few years, is coming out to the Straits to join the editorial staff of the *Straits Echo*—*Perak Pioneer*.

THE Warship has been informed by the Chinese Minister at Berlin that the German Government has ordered some thirty odd naval officers and petty officers, with over seven hundred sailors, to proceed to Tsingtau, for purposes not yet known.

AT the request of H.E. Sir Mathew Nathan, Mr. Frederic Jones, the Queensland Commissioner, attended at Government House on Wednesday. During a lengthy interview many important matters concerning China and Australia were discussed.

THE number of cases of plague for the twenty-four hours ending noon on Wednesday, according to the return, showed 14 new cases, of which nine had proved fatal, all being Chinese, one Indian being among those who still survived. These cases brought the total for the year up to 664.

MANY will be interested to hear that Mr. A. J. Basto, Jun., son of the well-known citizen of Macao, has passed his examination in Roman Law, reading at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Basto has been employed in the in-door staff of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs and has employed his furlough to remarkably good purpose.

THE case of the alleged deposit of 10,000 yen with the Chi Yuen Bank by Tang Cheung Hing and Tang Kwai Po, still drags its dreary long along in the Original Court, the greater part of Wednesday, and the whole of Thursday, being taken up with the testimony of experts in Chinese hand-writing.

WE are informed that the steamer *Lucia Vittoria* (late H.M. storeship *Hummer*) which went ashore on a Russian island, sixteen miles off Vladivostok, is a total loss. The vessel is reported to be full of water and her bottom badly damaged. Instructions have been sent to Vladivostok to have her put up for sale by public auction.

H.M. Sloop *Bellmont*, and torpedo-boat-destroyers *Vinco*, *Otter*, *Handy*, and *Hart* arrived at Hankow on the 23rd instant. On the same date H.M.S. *Kusha* and the Japanese cruisers *Chikuma* and *Takachiho* were at Hankow. H.M.S. *Alacrity* and *Snipe* and the Italian cruiser *Calabria* were at Kukiang on the 24th idem.

IT is reported that the Japanese authorities in the Liaoting Peninsula have decided to remove about 200 Chinese houses in the old city of Port Arthur, according to the Building Regulations. The Chinese quarter referred to is reported to be a pest and filthy place, its existence is considered to be detrimental to the decency and hygiene of the city.

IN a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday, it is reported that the Hon. H. E. Pollock has resigned the chairmanship of and his appointment on the Commission recently appointed to consider matters pertaining to the Public Health and Building Ordinance. His Excellency the Governor appoints the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt to be chairman.

THE local agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Occidental and Oriental Co., and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have received information from the general agent at San Francisco, that the whole business section at San Francisco was destroyed by the recent fire following the earthquake of April 18th, but the wharves and ships of the Companies mentioned are intact. There will be no interruption of business either outward or inward. Not a package of freight which they happened to have on hand in transit was burned.

How far China has yet to advance in the path of civilization is proved by the facts in connection with the cage execution now proceeding in the native city. The prisoner, who is undergoing this barbarous punishment, is a carpenter whose daughter was first sexually abused and then sold as his fury slave by his apprentice. The Chinese slave by his apprentice after mutilating him in a manner too revolting to be described in print, and the end of the whole affair is the lingering torture of the cage.—*N. C. D. News*.

A STARTLING disclosure of the plans of the Washington administration for the coming presidential elections has been made. President Roosevelt will back Mr. Taft for the Presidency. If Mr. Taft is elected by Roosevelt will be Secretary of State. The building of the Panama canal and the management of the Philippines will be under him. They would be taken out of the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. Roosevelt's ambition is to build the canal and to push on the Philippines towards prosperity. Mr. Root will enter the Senate or go back into private life.

SEROT James Lee, of No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, made a gambling raid on Sunday afternoon on No. 2 Loong On Street, and captured fifteen street and coal coolies, who were arranged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Monday. The first two men were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with playing *pat* *tau* on the premises. The defendants denied the charges. His Worship fined the first two defendants \$25 each, or six weeks' hard labour, while the remainder had each to pay a fine of \$2, the gambling paraphernalia to be forfeited.

LEUNG Sam, of No. 57, Hollywood Road, was summoned at the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday, for being in possession of a printing press, to print newspapers, books, etc. on 11th April, without having registered the same at the Registry office. Defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. G. Morrell, in the office of the Crown solicitor, prosecuted and said that defendant had been warned on two occasions. He did not know what the press was wanted for. After defendant had received the summons he registered the press. He would ask his Worship for a nominal fine. Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$10.

THE manager of a tobacconist shop in Ice House Road appeared at the Police Court on Wednesday to prosecute his shop coolie for stealing a tin of cigarettes from the shop on Tuesday afternoon. Defendant said he did not know the tin contained cigarettes. Complainant said that on Tuesday he saw defendant go to the glass case and remove a tin of cigarettes. He could not take it out of the shop at the time, so he hid it behind some boxes. When he finally decided to remove the cigarettes, he approached complainant and asked if he could carry away some empty tins. He was told he could. Defendant gathered up a few empty tins and believing he was not being watched, got the tin of cigarettes from behind the door. His had hidden it, and made for the door. His Worship sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

ANOTHER new legal firm spring into existence to-day, Mr. P. W. Golding having taken Mr. Francis C. Barlow into partnership, the business in future being carried on under the name and style of Golding and Barlow. Mr. Barlow was formerly with Mr. H. R. Holmes.

EIGHT cases of bubonic plague were notified to the Health Authorities in Hongkong on Tuesday. One of the patients, who is still alive, is an Indian belonging to the 12th Baluchis. Up to the present date there have been 690 cases of plague recorded in Hongkong since the beginning of the year.

FIVE shopkeepers were summoned at the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the instance of Inspector Withers, for unlawfully keeping scales on the premises which did not register the standard weight. Defendants pleaded guilty. The police said that the deficiency was as much as two per cent. His Worship fined them \$25 each.

WE are informed that Lord Chelmsford, Governor of Queensland, has appointed Mr. Frederic D. Barrett, of Messrs. Barrett & Co., Consul for Mexico, a magistrate for Queensland, in the Commonwealth of Australia. The oaths of office were administered to-day by Mr. Commissioner Jones under special writ issued by the Chief Justice of Queensland, Sir Pope Cooper.

IN a case in the Summary Court this morning, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the solicitor for the defence applied for an adjournment as his client was unable to appear. The plaintiff, who appeared in person, was called up, and the application was explained to him, and he was asked if he had any objection to the adjournment. Plaintiff: Well, I'm afraid the defendant will abscond. His Honour: Oh, no, rubbish; defendant who engage solicitors do not abscond. Let the case go into next Friday's list.

A JAPANESE gentleman, clad in spotless white, was placed in a very uncomfortable position at noon to-day at the corner of Queen's Road East and Arsenal Street. He was in a ricksha, and the coolie, who was going at a pretty fast rate, turned the corner into Arsenal Street. The fare, who intended going along Queen's Road East, gave his order accordingly. The coolie suddenly swerved round, and the strong wind that was blowing from the Praya caught the vehicle and overturned it. The unfortunate Japanese had a most trying time crawling out of the vehicle in that position. What was against him was the fact that the apron was up at the time, and the rain was pouring in torrents.

AN accident, which fortunately resulted in no mishap, occurred on the Praya East on Monday. A gang of coolies was engaged in discharging a cargo of junks to a golden on shore, by means of a long plank stretched from the bow of the junk to the praya wall. A coolie, who had two full baskets slung over his shoulder, undertook to journey across the plank. He got half way, when a wave struck the boat shook the plank, and precipitated the Chinaman into the sea. Being able to swim he struck out, got to the side of the junk and was hauled aboard. He sustained no injuries whatever and his ducking did not appear to effect him at all, but he was greatly grieved about losing his bamboo pole and baskets.

AN old beggar woman, through her ignorance, figured in the dock at the Magistrate's Court on Monday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in answer to a serious charge. According to her statement, she had just arrived from Canton. At Yumail, she met a man who handed her a bundle and told her to take it and leave it in the road. At the same time he gave her twenty cents. The woman complied with the request, but she had to soon deposited the bundle to a policeman took her in charge. In the bundle was found the dead body of a female child. The remains were removed to the Kowloon mortuary, a post mortem examination was held, and the result showed that the child died from malaria fever. She refused to give any information to the police as to who the man was who gave her the bundle. His Worship fined her \$25.

CHIAN Kwai, a boarding-house runner, and Cheung Loi, an earthcooler, were charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's Court on Monday; the first defendant being alleged to have aided and abetted the earthcooler to go on board the s.s. *Roostang* with the intention of proceeding to Singapore, while the second defendant was charged with being on board the vessel without permission. The defendants pleaded guilty. The earth cooler said that he was brought down from Canton by the first defendant to go to Singapore. Sergeant Grant said that their stowing away was a serious affair as the captain of the ship was liable to a penalty on arrival at Singapore, if he had more passengers on board than the number indicated in his papers. The boarding-house keeper said the intended getting a ticket later for the coolie. His Worship fined him \$20, and the other \$2.

MR. Thomas Cowen, whose death is announced at Tokyo on May 21, was well-known in many parts of the East as a capable but somewhat unfortunate journalist, whose undoubted literary abilities allied to a sounder judgment might have carried him farther to success. Independent in thought and in action to the extent of enthusiasm of the moment, but he was well liked by those who knew him best. For a time he edited the unlucky *Shanghai Daily Press*, which he made a very bright and readable sheet. During the war he acted as a correspondent with the Japanese forces for the *Daily Chronicle*, and his book, one of the earliest to appear, gave a very clear if a somewhat superficial account of the operations down to the battle of Liangyang. Mr. Cowen came of the Newcastles family long connected with journalism, and two of his brothers have been engaged in newspaper work in the East, one of them, Mr. John Cowen, being the editor of the *China Times* of Tientsin.—*N. C. D. News*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Now that the rainy season is with us, has the Inspector in charge of vehicles any idea as to the condition of some of the rickshas that are licensed to accept fares in the Colony? One is of opinion that the ricksha, with their gear, are carefully examined each month before the license is renewed, but apparently this rule is not always observed, for the condition of some of the vehicles in town is disgraceful. On many rickshas—mostly on the black ones—the wheels are of two different sizes, with the result that the fare, not noticing it before, has to lean more to one side, for fear, should the smaller wheel enter a rut in the street, or the wily coolie attempt to cross over the tram lines, the vehicle should upset. Who would be to blame in case one of these bone-shakers should collapse or upset and the limbs of the fare be broken? Another thing which causes constant annoyance is the dirty condition of the aprons used by these vehicles. They are made from the most inferior quality of cloth, and the slightest drizzle soaks through the apron, placing the fare's white pants in a nasty state, for the paint on the inner part of the apron stains the clothing. It is about time that steps were taken to remedy this affair."

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	£125	£1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000 £12,735 \$130,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/1 9/16 } = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	\$800 (London £200)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	£50	£1,000,000 \$147,895	\$211,140	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$360
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	302,053	Interim div. of 7/16 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sales
Union Insurance Co. of Canton, Limited	10,000	£250	\$100	\$2,000,000 £40,000 \$111,131 \$113,844 \$59,479 \$800,000 \$61,778 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$229,688 \$2,616	127,272	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	5 %	\$800 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	£100	£60	\$1,000,000 \$15,527	1508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£70	\$1,000,000 \$229,688 \$2,616	\$344,058	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£250	£50	\$1,220,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 sales & b.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£20	\$6,000 \$264,638 \$28,041 \$250,000	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$20 1/2 sales & b.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	£50	£10	\$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 £120,000 £241,110 £3,999	124,080	\$1 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	£15	£10	\$1,543,331 £120,000 £241,110 £3,999	24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	8 %	\$24 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£3,999	4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	7 %	\$85
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	£1.50	£1.50	£1,000,000	23,156	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 } { Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905 }	8 %	Tls. 63 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	£1,444	107,815	1/2 (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	7 %	Tls. 51 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	7,000,000	£1	£1	\$65,000	5218	{ \$1.50 } { 50/100 } for year ending 30.4.1906	5 1/2 %	\$30 ex div.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£3,999 £1,000,000 £8,000 Tls. 359,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	13,073	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$21 ex div.
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	£1.50	£1.50	\$850,000 \$250,000 \$86,129 none £100,000	140,914	Final of \$15 making \$15 for 1905	15 %	\$165
SUGAR.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£100	none	\$12,588	\$1 for 1897	...	\$25
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	none	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 10.9.04	...	Tls. 100 buyers
Penak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£100,000
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £26,011 none	£13,355 G \$909,050	{ 1/2 (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9.80 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	...	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905	7 %	G \$14
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$2 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Enwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£20	£25	\$70,000 \$55,000 \$15,000 \$20,000	\$8,915	\$1 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$65,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$31 making \$6. 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$103
Wharf and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	\$19,500	\$362,231	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$161
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	£60	£60	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 Tls. 24,936	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,710 Tls. 57,065	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 225 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	8 %	Tls. 100
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£15	£15	\$4,516	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	13 1/2 %	\$37 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	24,000	£15	£15	none	\$4,719	\$2 1/2 on \$7 1/2 for 1905	...	\$18 sales
Do. (Founders)	123	£15	£15	None	...	\$15 1/2 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	\$648,975 \$24,071	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	\$120,000	\$67,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1905	6 %	\$119
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 24,936	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1	14 %	Tls. 17
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	£100	£100	\$4,699	...	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Imperial Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	\$208,386 \$5,070	15,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$114
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	5,000	£50	£50	none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 909,191 } { Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 116 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 %	Tls. 72 1/2 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	£10	£10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$15 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 103,000	Tls. 18,718	3 1/2 cts 1898	...	Tls. 65 sales
Canton-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 75 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18.4 6	Tls. 35,985	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 310 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100
Wells Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£314	\$770	1/3 per share for 1904	9 %	\$7 1/2 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$7 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,210	65 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	\$103 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$10
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$10,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$29
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	11 %	\$24 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	\$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$15 1/2 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,125	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,796	\$5 cents for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$335
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$80,000	\$8,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$240 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$20
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	11 %	\$9
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 } { Tls. 37,603 }	Tls. 10,734	First interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06	9 1/2 %	Tls. 230 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 14 bonus making	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 8 1/2 1905	11 %	Tls. 55 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,753	Tls. 6 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,800 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 72 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 } { 7,200 }	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,594	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	...	Tls. 365 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$44,089	{ First year } None	...	Tls. 280 sales
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8 1/2 %	\$20
Teikoku Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4	Tls. 4,000	...	{ 80 cents } { \$19.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	9 %	\$9
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$180
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$90,000 } { \$25,000 }	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$10 1/2 sales

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5167

晚一十月四閏年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

六拜禮

號二月六英港香

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SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

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H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

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HUGO SUTER, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
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INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

L. ENGEL, Agent.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 21,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 3,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 10,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 1,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, HONOLULU.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI.
NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG.
LYONS, MUKDEN.
SAN FRANCISCO, PORT ARTHUR.
BOMBAY, CHEFOO.
TIENTSIN, DALNY.
PEKING, TIE-LING.
Kobe, OSAKA.
LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARRS' BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
For 6 months, 4 per cent.
For 3 months, 4 per cent.
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£975,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
For 6 months, 4 per cent.
For 3 months, 4 per cent.
T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED.....GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD., BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 4 per cent. per annum.

H. PINCKNEY, Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1905.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SUNDAYS.
Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI	{ JAPAN.....	About 10th June	Freight and Passage.
and KOBÉ.....	{ E. B. S. Notley.....		
SHANGHAI	{ DELTA.....	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.
	{ C. L. Daniel.....		
LONDON, &c.....	{ DONGOLA.....	16th June	See Special Advertisement.
	{ G. Philippa.....		
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.....	{ PALAWAN.....	About 20th June	Freight and Passage.
	{ A. F. Street.....		

For Further Particulars, apply to

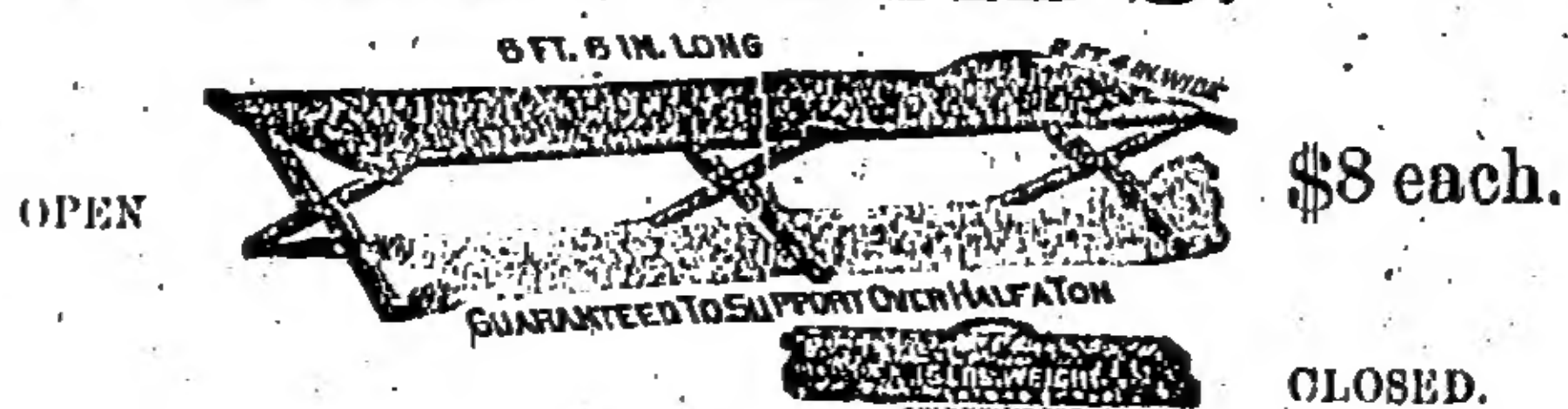
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOLDING CANVAS CAMP BEDSTEADS.



The Most Portable Camp Bedstead ever made.

THIN TROPICAL BLANKETS, \$3.00 each.

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

AQUARIUS

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLET WATER; Qts. Pts., & Splits.
SILENT WATER; Qts.
STONE GINGER BEER.
GINGER ALE.
TONIC.
LEMONADE.
PURE TREBLE-DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the Manufacture of these Beverages and by these means ABSOLUTE PURITY IS GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.
NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.
Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.
Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.
SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.
IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.
"MINIMAX" Always ready for immediate use. Requires only one hand to hold. Weight only 25 lbs. when full. Maximum of simplicity and effect.

Is Self-acting. Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even lady or child.
Minimum of Price, Weight and Size.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
AT THE PEAK.
A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with DRYING, DRESSING and BATH-ROOMS; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; fitted with superior Bath; and with Hot and Cold Water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with DRYING, DRESSING and BATH-ROOMS; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; Kitchen and Servants' Quarters.
For particulars and terms, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

Intimations.

JAPAN

COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Matsuyama, Hiro, Shimizu, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Saeki, Milko, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Honjo, Ichinura, Kanada, Mameda, Minoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

65, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmonious, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
H. HAYNES, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Flush Water Lavatories. Hydraulic Elevator. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths. Under European Management. Launch Service for Guests.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL,

SIAMEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA.
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.
MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS TO ORDER IN EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1904.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS. PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS. HOT and COLD WATER throughout. ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required). ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor. TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.
COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE.

SPECIALITIES.
For terms, apply to—
THE PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong 28th May, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" W. A. Valentini.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	" R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	" J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express.

Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Willox.

"NANNING," 569 " " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., calling at Yanki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shing-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow, Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
Canton to Tak Hing, Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
Canton to Samshui, Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

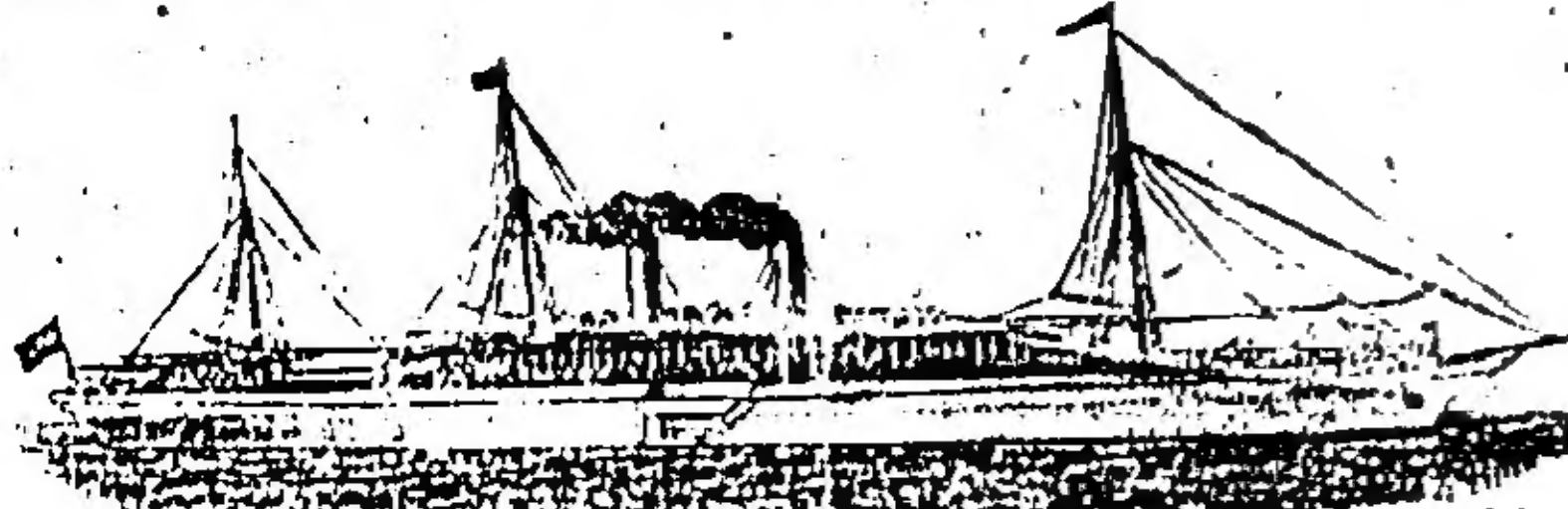
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Functuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, June 20	July 11
"ATHENIAN"	2,140	WEDNESDAY, June 27	July 21
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, July 11	August 1
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, July 18	August 21
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 1	August 22
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, August 8	September 1

THE Quickest route to CANADA UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	20th June } Freight.
AGILIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	25th June } Freight.
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG, and NAPLES for Landing Passengers. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	4th July } Freight and Passengers.
SCHWARZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	20th July } Freight.
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	6th Aug. } Freight.
SPESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	20th Aug. } Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SITHONIA (For Cargo only)	FRIDAY, 8th June.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.

ON FRIDAY, the 8th day of June, 1906, the Steamship SITHONIA, Captain Bremher, with CARGO only, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 7th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on THURSDAY, the 7th June.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERRBERTSHORHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,392	TUESDAY, 4th July.
WILHELM	4,763	TUESDAY, 21st August.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. C. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£18. 0. 0.	£12. 10. 0.	£7. 10. 0.	Return £42. 0. 0.	£27. 15. 0.
TO BRISBANE	£30. 0. 0.	£20. 0. 0.	£14. 0. 0.	Return £54. 0. 0.	£36. 0. 0.
TO SYDNEY	£33. 0. 0.	£23. 0. 0.	£15. 0. 0.	Return £59. 10. 0.	£41. 10. 0.
TO MELBOURNE	£34. 10. 0.	£24. 10. 0.	£16. 0. 0.	Return £62. 5. 0.	£44. 5. 0.
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.	

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.

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MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

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Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

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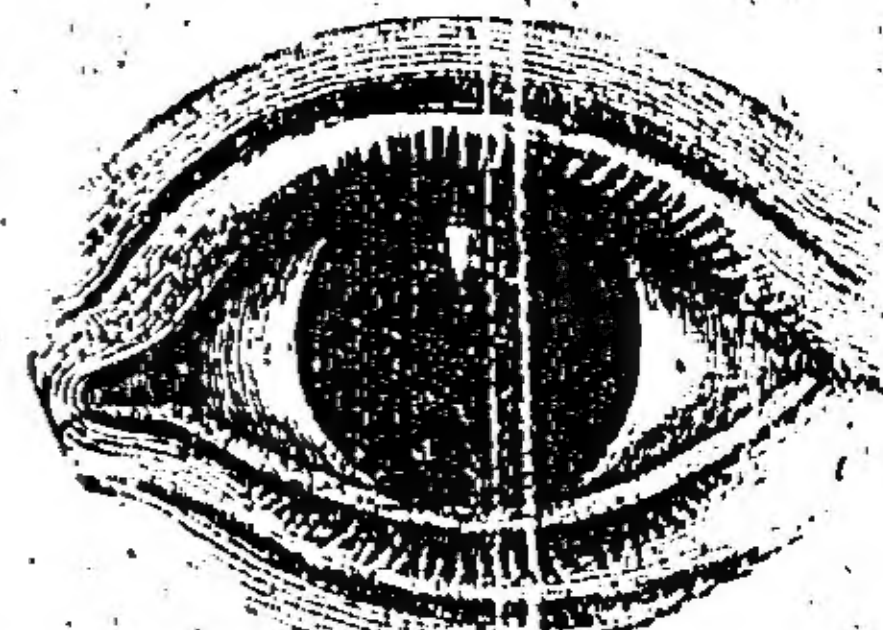
Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

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Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.
Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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EYES

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WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Elective Sight"—free.
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21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Pentinck Street. 366, Nanking Road.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. [48]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING." SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

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S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI." SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS. THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAM-SHUI, SHUMING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and sail on up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905

[14]

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REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half July
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half July	JAVA PORTS	First half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to THE HEAD AGENCY OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375, YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906. [15]

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No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.

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TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [180]

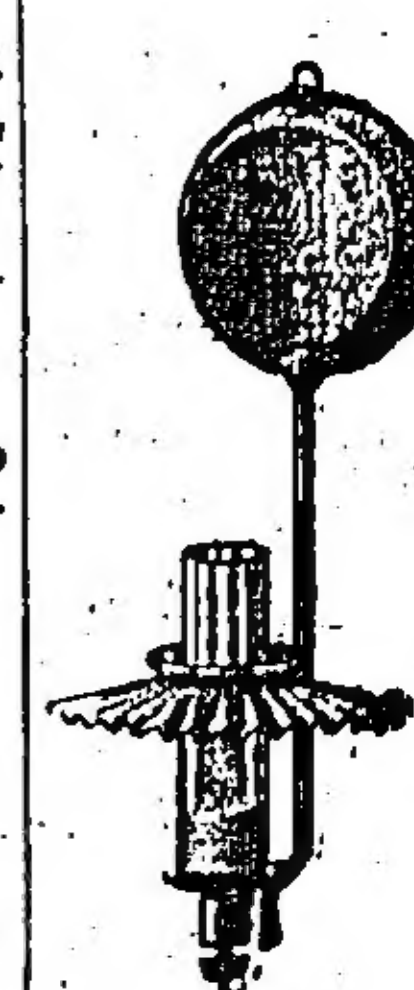
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Do. HARP LAMPS.

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and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE

LAMPS and CAROLINE

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TAI KWONG CO.,

109, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [159]

Intimations.



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LIMITED.WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.SCOTCH
WHISKIES.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
PRICES.From this date the prices of our popular
brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES will be as
under:—

- A. THORNES BLEND \$11.00
B. GLENORCHY BLEND (A
Fine Soda Whisky) 11.40
C. ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET (A
Fine Peaty Flavoured Whisky) 12.50
D. H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest
Old Malt Scotch Whiskies 14.00
E. BLEND.
The popular Whisky in the
Far East 15.00

The above prices are strictly net. The
discount of five per cent, previously allowed
on our Whiskies ceases from this date.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
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COMPETITION.To all purchasers at
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AND
10 CONSOLATION PRIZES.In the event of ties to
be drawn for. All replies
to be sent on Post-cards
only. Prizes will be dis-
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when all cards may be
inspected at our office.CASH LESS 10%.
CREDIT LESS 5%.GREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

An appointment to the Executive Council of Government appearing in the present week's *Gazette*, is the subject of some comment in circles interested in the administrative affairs of the Colony. We allude to a notification in which the Colonial Secretary, under yesterday's date, makes the announcement that "His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Hon. Mr. Edbert Ausger Hewett to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council in succession to Charles Weddeburn Dickinson, Esquire, resigned." Immediately above that announcement appears one which is noted elsewhere in this issue notifying the fact of Mr. W. J. Gresson's appointment to the Legislative Council in succession to the senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, to whose office Mr. Gresson succeeds on the departure of Mr. Dickinson. Without suggesting any reflection on the merits possessed by the appointee of Government to the high office of a seat on the Executive Board of the Colony, the inquiry prompts itself, to the minds of those not behind the scenes, on what grounds the senior partner of the "Princely House" in the Colony has been passed over in the privilege which had hitherto been enjoyed by the representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson in the secret deliberations of the Council of Government in this Colony. If our memory serves us aright, according to instructions of Her Majesty the Queen, the Executive Council is to consist of the Governor, as president; the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's regular troops; the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer; and of such persons as at the date of the receipt of the said instructions in the Colony are members of the Council, or as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint. We are again writing from memory, and have a recollection, that following the memorable agitation of that most public spirited and indefatigable citizen, who adorned the Council with his presence (Mr. T. H. Whitehead), for municipal government in the Colony, the constitution of the Council was amended so as to include two unofficial members on the Executive Board, besides other changes. The choice then made under the Governor's instructions witnessed the election of the Senior Unofficial Member, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, and the senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving), to membership on the Governor's consultative board. To the advantage of the administration and the benefit of the Colony the inhabitants still enjoy the representation of Sir Paul Chater, whose long experience, mature judgment, and unflinching interest, in all that appertains to the promotion of the best interests of the island are still retained after all these long years of honourable service. Until the announcement was publicly made in the *Gazette* of last evening, associated with Sir Paul was the representative of the firm to which reference has been made more than once in the course of these comments. To the public no explanation is tendered of the supersession—for that is what the appointment under criticism amounts to—of the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson to a seat on the Executive Council through a succession of terms by his predecessors in office. It is just possible—though we should consider it highly improbable—that Mr. Gresson, with his multitudinous and extensive vested and relative interests in Hongkong, may have declined the offer of the honour of the appointment to the higher deliberative assembly. In such an event there can surely be nothing to cavil at in the action of the Government in ignoring, if not the vested rights, at any rate, the precedent of a prerogative coveted by most, and at one time enjoyed by the honourable member's predecessors. Indeed, during a previous absence of Mr. Dickinson from the Colony, who held the substantive appointment, Mr. Gresson as his *locum tenens*, with honour to himself and to the satisfaction of the community, filled the vacancy as the second unofficial member on the Executive Council

until Mr. Dickinson's return. For what good reasons, if any, the honourable member's claims should on this occasion be ignored, it is not easy to the lay mind to discern. We cannot, however, suppress the conviction that, meritorious as might be the qualifications of the appointee in the person of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, the grounds which had prevailed in the past, and which urged the unofficial representations on the basis of the first appointments should still hold good, and the member of the important firm of British merchants in Hongkong, who were unquestionably the pioneers of trade in China and undoubtedly the early exponents amongst the builders of our Empire in the Farther East, should be continued in the high and trusted office in all the most important deliberations in the administrative body that guide the destiny of this most important Colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 5th ult. was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

MR. R. F. Bray has been appointed assistant auditor, with effect from the 23rd ult.

TO-MORROW, June 3rd, is the 41st anniversary of the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

AND yet another journalist is touring the world. This time it is Mr. A. Crawford, who is now paying a visit to India.

It is notified that memorial of re-entry by the Government, of New Kowloon Survey District, 111, Lot No. 663, has been registered according to the law.

A CALCUTTA exchange gravely informs its readers that, a marriage having been arranged between two well-known residents, the ceremony "took place early next week."

YESTERDAY, June 1st, was the date on which foreign consular officers were to be allowed to reside in Mukden, and foreigners to be permitted to travel in the interior of Manchuria.

TEN cases of plague, all Chinese, have been reported as occurring in the Colony during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day. Eight out of the number mentioned proved fatal.

THE Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. W. J. Gresson to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. C. W. Dickinson, resigned.

NEWS filters slowly from the Tibet frontier in the winter. Towards the end of February a runner carrying the mail through the Gantok-Chumbi Valley road was caught by an avalanche. Only the mail bag was recovered.

MR. G. F. Abbot's book "Through India with the Prince" (Edwin Arnold: 12s 6d net) was published at home on April 6th. The *Tribune* says it is "one of the most delightful books of travel we have read for some time past."

THE Boers are instigating an anti-Chinese campaign. General Botha has publicly denounced Celestial labour as much inferior of Kaffir labour, and Mr. Smuts now declares that the three years' experiment with the Chinese is a ghastly failure.

ON Monday there will be put up, by Government, for sale by public auction several lots of Crown land in the New Territories. They comprise four lots at Nam Chung and one each at Tam Koon Po, Hang Hau, Mang Kung Uk, and Sai Kung.

HIS Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Edward Osborne to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Gershom Stewart.

ON Whit Monday, the return shooting match between the sergeants of the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Hongkong Police will be held at Stonecutters Island. A launch will leave the military pier at one p.m. sharp. The first match took place at Tai Hang range some time ago, and the police proved victorious.

YAU CHEUNG, a coolie, employed at the Central Police Station, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a helmet, the property of Inspector Ritchie. Defendant said he did not intend to steal; he only put it on by mistake. Complainant said he missed the hat after he was discharged from hospital. On making a search, the helmet was found under defendant's bed. His Worship sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour.

HERE'S "news of home from aboard" with a vengeance. An Indian exchange says: In Hongkong, the servant question is a terrible one. The Chinese servant is described as both a thief and revengeful, so much so, that a few months ago discussion was opened in the Hongkong Press as to whether it were possible to get rid of the "male" element in Chinese house-keeping (a survival of the old days of military rule) and substitute Chinese girls.

P.C. 3 prosecuted a sampanman, before Mr. R. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, for throwing two bags of coal into the harbour, yesterday afternoon, so as to avoid arrest and charged with being in unlawful possession. Defendant denied the charge. Complainant said that defendant's sampan left a ship that was coaling in the harbour, and seeing that the sampan was after him, he made an attempt to reach a junk and falling, he threw the bags overboard. His Worship imposed a fine of \$50 on defendant with the option of three months' hard labour.

WEST RIVER OUTRAGE.

BRITISH VESSEL FIRED ON.

WITHIN SIGHT OF BRITISH GUNBOAT.

Another of those dastardly outrages for which the West River has of late become notorious occurred in Samshui harbour yesterday morning, when the British steamer *Samui* was fired on by Chinese from the shore and within sight of H.M.S. *Robin*. That the natives in the West River districts have gone a bit farther in firing at a British trading vessel within hailing distance of a British man-of-war, is something which amounts to more than boldness.

As related to us by a gentleman who happened to be on board the *Samui* at the time of this extraordinary occurrence, it appears that at 11.20 o'clock yesterday forenoon the British steamer *Samui*, 195 tons, Captain Black, which plies between this port and Wuchow, touching at different West River ports on the voyage, picked up her anchor and was steaming out of Samshui harbour when suddenly she was fired on by some scoundrels from the shore. One of the shots entered the first-class Chinese saloon, while another bullet struck the skylight, smashing the glass to atoms, a fragment of which wounded one of the ship's comrades, who was sitting in the saloon at the time. Had the Chinaman been a little more to the right, the bullet would have entered his head. However, the *Samui* was stopped and H.M.S. *Robin*, which was about leaving the port at the time, hailed by the captain of the steamer. The *Robin* came up to the *Samui* and after making fast to the latter vessel, both ships returned to Samshui harbour. The Samshui harbour-master was signalled for and when he arrived, Captain Black and himself boarded the *Robin* and the matter was reported to Lieut.-Comdr. Vaughan. After some little time these three gentlemen returned on board the *Samui* to inspect the damage done. A search for the bullets was made and Mr. G. A. Hill, the chief officer of the steamer, discovered one of the bullets lying in one of the bunks, and handed it to the Commander of the *Robin*. That gentleman immediately sent for the gunner of his ship and when the bullet was examined, it was found to be of the .4 pattern. After a full report had been made the *Samui* again heaved her anchor and left the harbour after a delay of over an hour and a half.

At the present moment no theory can be advanced as to why—if pirates they were—the perpetrators of the deed should have chosen daylight, and what was more, in the presence of a gunboat, to attempt to hold up a British ship. However, the Commander of the *Robin* and the Samshui harbour-master have the matter in hand, and for the benefit of British trade, it is to be hoped that they will bring their combined energies to bear on this matter, which is of vital importance to shipping trading in the waters of the delta.

THE members of the St. Patrick's Club are giving a concert to their friends this evening, at 8.30 p.m.

DURING the hearing of a case in the Supreme Court this afternoon the proceedings had to be suspended for a while, on several occasions, whilst processions of cars loaded with iron plates and bars rolled by, rendering all sounds inaudible in the Court room.

THOSE who were present in Mr. F. A. Hazeland's court yesterday afternoon were startled for a while. The overhead electric fan, which was in motion at the time, broke, and a piece of the fan was flung out into the compound. Usher Fox promptly switched off the current.

WONG Tak, an individual who arrived in the Colony early this morning from Canton, was removed to the Central Police Station as soon as he set foot ashore for being found in possession of a bundle of clothing, the property of a clerk. Placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court, Wong admitted stealing the bundle from a passenger on board the steamer *Kwongchow*. His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

FROM time to time one comes across some very quaint specimens of "English as she is wrote," and the following from an Indian exchange is worth a place among the collection. The expression "respectfully complain under prosecution" is rich, while "the privilege we have been enjoying since over ancestral time" is delicious. The following application was made in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate last Thursday:—"The humble petition of Pandit Ram Charan Pandit, landholder, residing at No. 16, Park Lane, Calcutta. Sire of Peace, Law, Health, Wealth and Property. The owner and residents, old, young, and children, numbering about one hundred, respectfully complain under prosecution, obstruction, and serious mischief caused by one Uma Charan Pann, broker, of No. 45, McLeod Street, Calcutta. (1) The said Uma Charan obstructs a public path, constructs an iron corrugated shade on the mouth of the exit, digs up the whole path, and on the 25th cuts off the drinking water of the above number, in this fiery burning weather what could be our misery. Sir, it may please be imagined, a concession which we have been enjoying from our ancestral time, i.e., from one hundred years last relief "and protection solicited from the *Zoolum Zoolum*."

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 2nd at 12.5 p. The barometer has fallen over China, and risen slightly over the Philippines and S. Formosa.

The highest pressure is probably over Japan. Gradients are slight, and light to moderate variable winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast—Light variable winds; fine.

CLAIM FOR RENT

AND "SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE."

In Original Jurisdiction to-day, His Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding, Ho Tung, of "Idlewild," Seymour Road, sued Chung Shun Koo, of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, for (1) specific performance of an agreement of lease, and (2) the recovery of the sum of \$6,000 being the amount of arrears due by the defendant to the plaintiff, for rent.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, represented the defendants.

Mr. Ho Tung said he was the plaintiff in this case. He lived at "Idlewild," Seymour Road. He completed the negotiations for the purchase of the property in 1904, and bought it in November of that year from Messrs. Babington and Mody. The purchase money was \$275,000, subject to a mortgage of \$150,000 to Mr. Smith, and a second mortgage of \$83,000 to the vendors, and the balance in cash. Mr. Bisney approached him on behalf of the defendant with regard to a lease. Witness asked him \$2,500 a month rent, plus taxes, for a term of three or five years, the rent to commence from the signing of the contract, and also he asked for \$10,000 for security for the performance of the lease. A counter-offer was made of \$2,300 monthly rent plus taxes, for a term of ten years, the rent to commence in July, 1905, the lessee to spend \$10,000 or \$15,000 on alterations and repairs to the building. Mr. Bisney also offered \$5,500 as security instead of \$10,000. With slight modification the terms were embodied in the agreement. The modification was that the lessee should spend \$5,000 instead of \$10,000. The agreement also provided that the tenant should be allowed to remain in occupation until the lessee required the quarters, the *Daily Press* to remain undisturbed until their new premises were ready. Messrs. Babington and Mody sold the premises to witness. The lease of the premises to the *Daily Press* was not shown to witness. It had been mislaid, and to the best of his belief it had not been found. Witness did not know when the *Daily Press's* new premises were to be ready when he bought the premises. The agreement was drawn up in duplicate, each party retaining a copy after due execution. When Mr. Bisney first brought the agreement to witness, the *postscript* was not there, and as it was one of the previously arranged conditions Mr. Bisney took it back, and put in the *postscript*, and afterwards the parties signed the two copies. It was brought back the same day. Apart from the *Daily Press*, another firm remained in occupation in terms of the agreement. They remained until February, 1905, when defendant requested them to vacate and they did so. Defendant got the keys just after the signing of the agreement, and went into possession. That was about the end of December or beginning of January. Immediately after signing the agreement witness gave Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon instructions to prepare the lease. That was the very next day. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were then acting for both parties. After the date of the agreement witness received as rent \$2,518.52 to end of June, and for the month of July from the *Daily Press* \$150, witness paying the taxes. During the preparation of the lease by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defendant offered witness a second mortgage on some other property instead of the cash security. And further that the first and second mortgages should not be joined as parties to the lease, witness giving an indemnity for that raising of the jointure. The lease was prepared accordingly. [The agreements and leases were here produced.] Witness was subsequently approached by Mr. Bisney, on behalf of defendant, asking for a remission of rent for a few months, as some of the members of the syndicate backed out of the business. Witness asked for what purpose the premises were to be used, and was told for a boarding-house or hotel.

Mr. Pollock submitted that this was going quite off the track and was irrelevant. The Chief Justice said he assumed Mr. Sharp understood his position. Mr. Sharp: I assume I do. Witness, continuing, said he did not agree to make any remission of rent. After he had so declined to give such concession, he received a letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, dated 15th March. The document produced was a press-copy of that letter. That dated was a press-copy of that letter. Witness letter asked for the same concession. Witness replied to that letter. The letter produced was his reply, in which he said he could not see his way to grant the concession asked for. There was no further correspondence upon that subject between them. On the 10th April witness wrote to defendant enclosing a letter from the *Daily Press* in which the latter complained of the workmen letting water into their office, and saying he would hold defendant responsible if any damage were done. Further correspondence followed upon the same subject, witness forwarding on all letters from the *Daily Press*. On the 13th April, witness received a letter from Deacon, Looker and Deacon, in which they said they were instructed that witness had promised defendant, through Mr. Bisney, time to do the necessary work of repairs and alterations. Witness wrote back to say he never made any such promise, through Mr. Bisney, or any one else. Witness saw defendant personally regarding the concessions he was asking. That was on the 24th May, 1905, at witness's house, where defendant called, and asked for the remission of rent, saying that some members of his party had cried off their agreement, and moreover, he was having trouble with his contractor. [Two letters were here produced dated 12th and 22nd May, written by defendant to witness, they were duplicates but dated, as to the second, ten days later.] Witness only received the one dated 22nd.

Mr. Pollock: You said you received them both.

Witness: The contents being identical I thought I had received the letters until I saw the dates. I never received the one dated 12th May.

Mr. Sharp: Well, now, here's a third letter—what is this, Mr. Ho Tung?

Witness: This is a letter dated in English, 22nd May, but I never received it, and never saw it before.

Mr. Pollock: There is nothing in English on this letter.

Mr. Sharp: Mr. Ho Tung, your truthfulness is again challenged; will you look again for the English date?

Witness: It is in Chinese characters "May 22" immediately under the Chinese date. I did not say it was written in English; I only said the equivalent of the English date was there.

Witness, continuing, said all the letters, admitted and denied as to receipt, all bore upon the subject of the remission of rent. It was after the receipt of the letter of 22nd May that he had the interview mentioned. He had no interview with defendant either before or after that one; it was his sole interview. Witness said he would let defendant know his decision in a day or two and subsequently wrote, to inform defendant that he could not see his way to give any indulgence with regard to the lease for the premises, No. 14, Des Voeux Road. At that interview defendant spoke about his financial position, and said if witness did not give him some concession he would have to go into bankruptcy or leave the Colony. The alterations had to be carried out under the agreement, under the supervision of an architect, and Messrs. Palmer and Turner were selected to carry out the supervision. While the alterations were going on witness received a letter from Messrs. Palmer and Turner saying that they were surprised to learn from the defendant that their contract for supervision was only a dummy one.

Mr. Pollock: I object to that letter; it is irrelevant, and you can prove nothing by correspondence.

His Honour: I don't think it is relevant, and is not of any importance.

Mr. Sharp: It is relevant as showing that the defendant was changing his attitude, and so it is of minor importance.

Mr. Pollock: You cannot prove the attitude of the defendant by producing correspondence.

His Honour: Yes, I don't think it is relevant; it had better not go in.

Mr. Sharp: I accept your decision, my Lord. Witness, continuing, said that at the interview mentioned defendant did not ask the concessions as regards the rent as a right, but as a special favour. On receipt of witness's decision defendant addressed a very strong appeal to the generosity of witness, as he said he was losing money all the time, and was in great trouble, but he could not grant any concession. Witness did not know what the lawyers did as regards securing the signature of the mortgages to the lease, but as they could not be obtained the matter of the indemnity was arranged.

Mr. Sharp: One of the mortgagees, Mr. Smith, was in London, but I am in a position to state that the signatures of the mortgagees can now be obtained.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he lived at the Peak sometimes as well as at "Idlewild." He had a great many business interests in the Colony. Witness was not present at any of the business interviews between the lawyers and the defendant. The letter of 14th December, 1904, from the defendant to Bisney, was shown to witness after the signing of the agreement. He never saw it before. He was perfectly certain upon that point; he was not shown that letter until afterwards. He did not know why Bisney showed him that letter after the agreement was signed, nor did he know of any reason why he should have shown him the letter then, as it was defendant's authority to Bisney to negotiate the matter. A few days before the final offer was made Bisney told witness what offer the defendant would make. The question of the spending from \$10,000 to \$15,000 by defendant for repairs on the premises was mentioned a few days before the 10th of December—it was after the 14th December. Before the agreement was brought to witness for signature he had spoken to Bisney about the subject which was afterwards put in the *postscript*. The defendant got the key of the premises at the end of December or beginning of January. He got it from witness's watchman.

Mr. Pollock: I put it to you that he did not get the key until March.

Witness: To the best of my belief he got it in December or January.

Mr. Pollock: Did you see it given?

Witness: No, I was not present, but I understood that my watchman gave it him then.

Mr. Pollock: Then you don't know.

Witness, continuing, said he agreed to take the second mortgage in lieu of cash, and to give the indemnity in March.

Mr. Pollock: Then everything was bright and happy and cheerful and straight and there was to be no further trouble over the affair, about March—is that so?

Witness: Yes, that is so, in March.

Mr. Pollock here produced a letter dated April in which Mr. Deacon wrote to Mr. Babington stating that matters were still in dispute between Mr. Ho Tung and defendant, and asked if there was any trouble.

Witness: Defendant went back on his word so often it was impossible to know what he was up to.

Mr. Pollock: But you say that the matter was all settled in March; how do you make that out?

Witness: Practically settled.

Mr. Pollock: What do you mean by "practically"?

His Honour: He means, I take it, that all the arrangements had been settled in March, but of course those arrangements had to be carried out, and that would take them into April.

Witness, continuing, said Bisney told him about the projected use of the premises

as a hotel or boarding-house. Defendant never said that Binney had said the *Daily Press* were to go out of the premises in February, 1905, and that he, defendant, had been badly treated. At the one interview defendant only said that Binney had said that he did not explain how, or in what the bullying consisted.

Mr. Pollock: Here is a letter from Chang Shun Koo to you, complaining that Binney had made him certain promises which had not been fulfilled. Did Chang Shun Koo refer to those promises to you?

Witness: He mentioned about being bullied, but did not refer to Binney's promises. As regards the *Daily Press* he said he thought the repairs could be carried out without interfering with them, but he found they couldn't.

Mr. Pollock: Did not Chang Shun Koo complain of something more serious than being bullied? Did he not say he had been deceived?

Witness: No, he simply said bullied, and I told him he was a business man and should be able to look after himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness said, putting aside the question of whether the defendant did or did not get the keys in January, he knew he could have had them at any time—the place was always practically open. Defendant did not make any special charges against Mr. Binney, but mentioned the bullying in a casual way.

Mr. Binney, sworn, said he lived at the Hongkong Hotel. He was an estate broker, carrying on business in this Colony. He knew the premises the subject of this suit; he acted as broker for Mr. Ho Tung in the purchase from Messrs. Babington and Mody.

Witness reiterated the terms of the purchase, and said prior to his negotiating on behalf of Ho Tung, Chang Shun Koo was negotiating for the purchase, but Ho Tung's negotiations went through.

Witness then spoke as to defendant's approaching him to secure a lease of the next house, saying it was to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. He arranged that lease with the Land Investment Co. Subsequently defendant approached him to arrange a further lease—of the house in dispute. That was about a week after the other lease had been settled. Witness then approached Mr. Ho Tung, and the latter made terms. Witness had no written record of those terms, but he remembered them. Witness here cited the terms as above.

The Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

After the adjournment, Mr. Binney continued his evidence in corroboration of the evidence of the last witness, and said that, when he was negotiating for the lease, defendant said it had not been for him (defendant) would have secured the purchase of the property on the same terms. Defendant said he would like the *Daily Press* to stay there permanently, as they were paying good rent, and the premises would not need so much alteration. That was said during the negotiations for the lease. The *postscript* referred to was a simple oversight on witness's part, and it was inserted without demur on the part of Chang Shun Koo. The agreement produced was written at witness's office and signed at Chang Shun Koo's house. Defendant asked witness to try to negotiate for the *Daily Press* to remain on, and witness saw Mr. Ho Tung of that office, who said that another agreement had been entered into by which they were absolutely bound. It was not correct, as had been said, that witness informed defendant that the *Daily Press* would vacate in February, 1905. There was no foundation for that statement, nor for the statements made by Chang Shun Koo that witness promised him six months' vacant possession. There was no promise whatever as to what date the *Daily Press* would vacate. Witness did not then know the date himself. Their new premises were then occupied by Dodwell & Co., but witness did not know when that firm vacated the premises. In the negotiations for the sale and the subsequent lease witness acted for both sides. During the negotiations in Mr. Deacon's office Chang Shun Koo said he could not pay the \$7,500 cash security, and asked Ho Tung to accept a second mortgage on some other property in lieu thereof. Mr. Ho Tung accepted the suggestion. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the signatures of the mortgagees to the lease it was agreed that Ho Tung should give the defendant an indemnity instead of the joinder. Mr. Victor Deacon made the suggestion of indemnity. The documents were drawn up in the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and duly signed, and they were delivered to defendant in witness's presence.

Defendant had told witness that the premises were to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. At the end of February or beginning of March defendant told witness that the syndicate had fallen through, and consequently the hotel scheme had also fallen through. He then asked witness to see Ho Tung and ask for some concession in rent, as he was in difficulty, as he could not find any tenants; his scheme and the syndicate had fallen through; the contractor was asking higher rates, and there were Chinese failures. Defendant asked the concession as a favour, and not at all as a right. The second mortgage was completed in March—that was the mortgage in lieu of cash security. Since the matter of the lease defendant had engaged witness to negotiate other transactions for him—one was a mortgage for \$5,000, in March. The second mortgage for the security was also negotiated in March. In May he negotiated the sale of his Zealand Road property, under written instructions from Chang Shun Koo. That was sold for \$165,000. The first business he was asked to do for defendant was the lease of No. 16, Des Voeux Road. Witness had no recollection of a letter dated 30th March, said to have been sent by Chang Shun Koo to witness, complaining that the *Daily Press* was still in the premises and had not vacated, as promised, in February. Chang Shun Koo had, as a matter of fact, begun to make all manner of complaints. A similar letter of the 12th April was produced, but witness had no recollection of receiving that letter, either. He had already asked Ho Tung for concessions as a favour, and they were

refused, and then the complaints began. The letter produced, dated 15th May, was written by witness to Chang Shun Koo, in which witness said he would ask for the concession from Ho Tung. He did ask for the concession and it was refused. He wrote that letter in Chang Shun Koo's office. Defendant very often asked witness to try and find tenants for him for the premises.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he showed the letter produced to Ho Tung some time after the agreement had been signed. He did it casually, and was looking through papers when this happened to come to hand and he picked it up and showed it to him.

Mr. Pollock: Did you never show that authority to Ho Tung before the agreement was signed?

Witness: No, certainly not; I never show my documents to anyone—not in any instance. Defendant mentioned, two or three days before the 20th December, that he was willing to spend \$10,000 or \$15,000 on alterations. He finally came down to \$5,000, and so those terms were not mentioned in the document.

Mr. Pollock: If it was finally agreed that Chang Shun Koo was to spend money on the premises, why was it not mentioned in the agreement?

Witness: I suppose because it was quite understood, or its omission was an oversight. The letter of agreement produced, in duplicate, was in witness's handwriting. He could not tell which one he wrote first. As regards the clause "The lessor will have the benefit of the rents," he believed that was written at the same time as the rest of the section.

Mr. Pollock: Was it not squeezed in afterwards?

Witness: I very often make omissions and then on reading over a document at the time insert the omitted clause.

Mr. Pollock: Didn't Ho Tung—

Witness: No, he didn't.

Mr. Pollock: Mr. Binney, I am afraid we shall have a difficulty in believing you if you answer questions before they are asked—Did not Ho Tung, as a matter of fact, suggest to you to make that addition?

Witness: No, I had no conversation with Ho Tung on the subject.

Mr. Pollock: Is not all this talk about a hotel or boarding-house all talk and nonsense? Witness: No, it is not. Chang Shun Koo gave me the plans and asked me to help him in establishing the business, and I put myself in communication with several hotel-keepers with reference to the business; Mr. Farmer of Macao for one.

Mr. Pollock: Then you represented both parties—Did you get commission from both sides?—Yes.

It must be a paying business—it is, or I would not be in it. The defendant was very anxious for the *Daily Press* to stop on the premises.

Mr. Pollock: Then I put it to you he did not want the premises for a hotel or boarding-house—He said he did.

Mr. Pollock:—You have said you have no recollection of receiving certain letters. Have you a very bad memory?

Witness:—No, I don't think I have a bad memory.

Mr. Pollock:—Here is a receipt for a letter you don't recollect; is that your signature?—Yes, it is—I receive lots of letters from him.

Mr. Pollock: Here's another showing you received a letter on the 12th May.

Witness:—I received several from that writer on the 12th May. Seeing the signatures I must have received a letter on the dates in question, though I have no recollection of them.

Witness, continuing, said that on the occasion he wrote the letter in Chang Shun Koo's office he had considerable conversation with him.

Mr. Pollock: You wrote that letter in consideration of Chang's handing you back a letter you had previously written?

Witness: No, I didn't.

Mr. Pollock: I put it to you that you did, and that he handed you back your letter telling him that the *Daily Press* would vacate in February, and you tore it up.

Witness: No, he did not, and I did not tear up any letter.

The case is pieceing.

WEST POINT BUILDING COLLAPSE.

NO FURTHER RESCUES.

Up to the time our representative left the scene of the collapse at West Point yesterday, the rescuing party were kept hard at work in clearing away the debris and searching for dead bodies; but up to eleven o'clock this morning there has been no report made that any more lives had been saved or any dead bodies recovered. All through the night the rescuing party were engaged in clearing house No. 226, and this morning the ground floor of that building was entirely cleared, but as we have already said, no more "finds" were made in this building.

THOROUGHFARE BLOCKED.

Early this morning everyone connected with the collapse were on the scene, and the street presented an animated appearance. The huge blocks of timber and other encumbrances removed from the ruins were heaped high near the side-channel, and as the coolies, who were employed to clear away the debris, were removing same by means of ropes, which they pulled into the road, the thoroughfare was of course blocked, and all traffic was diverted to Des Voeux Road.

CONTRACTOR'S COOLIES EMPLOYED.

One thing that struck us as conspicuous on our visit this morning was the absence of ambulances and dead carts, which yesterday lined up in the side-channel opposite the ruins. As the police think that there are no more people to be rescued, the force of firemen present on the scene was reduced to-day and the contract let to Sang Leeto remove the debris.

There were only two firemen present, however, and Mr. McLennan—to supervise the work.

THE TEA AND CAKE SHOPS.

Just about daybreak this morning work at the wine shop was finished and attention was

turned to the two adjoining buildings. But it was not all easy going here, for, as we were informed by a fireman, it will take at least a couple of days before the rubbish from the tea and cake shops can be cleared. At present the floors are in an awkward position over the ground floors, and so far they have failed to shift them. They are now employed in clearing away the rubbish below the huge flooring, and then, when the way is clear, they will break through the wood-work obstruction.

THE GRACEFUL ACT.

On making inquiries from different sources we learn that the cause of the collapse was due to the recent heavy rains, which soaked into the walls, causing the mortar to give.

A GENEROUS DONOR.

In connection with the collapse a graceful act has to be recorded, i.e., the kindness and thoughtfulness of Mr. F. Danenberg, of the Royal Aerated Water Manufactory, who, on hearing of the collapse, and knowing the hard work that the firemen would have to do to clear the matter, immediately despatched several baskets of aerated waters to the scene for the firemen to quench their thirst. This action on the part of Mr. Danenberg is exceedingly creditable and, as we were asked, through the medium of our columns, to tender Mr. Danenberg the rescuing party's greatest thanks for his thoughtfulness.

LATER.

THE AFTERNOON'S WORK.

Work of clearing away the debris was still being carried on vigorously during the afternoon, but no discoveries were made beneath the rubbish heap. The rescuers have, however, not got far, and it is said they will be kept at it for the next two or three days.

RICKSHA ACCIDENT.

LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Through the carelessness of two ricksha coolies, a ricksha accident happened in Wyndham Street yesterday morning in which the occupant of the vehicle—a European lady—was pitched into the street, but fortunately did not sustain any injury. The ricksha which was being drawn by two private coolies was seen to be coming down Ashburton Road at a fast rate. The coolies did not have the presence of mind to check their speed before turning into Wyndham Street, but kept at the same rate. The result was that they made an attempt to turn into Wyndham Street, but at the speed they were going and the sharp turn they took, the vehicle was overturned and, as already stated, the lady was thrown off her seat. The accident occurred outside the District Sanitary Office, and a few gentlemen, who had witnessed the occurrence, assisted the lady back into her ricksha, and she drove away, fortunately none the worse for the narrow escape.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THIRD MEETING.

The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 16th inst., weather permitting, is as follows:—

1.—4 P.M.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. Handicap. For all China ponies. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by 2nd prize: 125. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

2.—4.30 P.M.—LEMON CUTTING. Gallop past two posts (passing post on your right hand) on each of which a lemon (or potato) will be hung. At first post "Cut No. 1 on the right" (i.e., turn and cut level with shoulder); at the post "Cut No. 2 on the right" (i.e., back cut level with shoulder). Points: 3 for a cut lemon; 14 for pace; 14 for style. First prize presented, 2nd prize: \$35. Entrance fee \$3.

3.—5 P.M.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile.—Value to be declared when cup is purchased. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin allowed 5 lb. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$15 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of season a cup, value \$100, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

4.—5.30 P.M.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Each lady will be provided with 3 polo balls. Ladies to stand on the mud course, gentlemen (diamonds) on the grass course. Ponies may be held by mafios. On the word "Go" ladies will throw polo balls to gentlemen and as soon as a competitor has secured three, he can mount and ride to a point indicated and deposit polo balls in a basket. First past the post with three balls in basket to win. Polo balls must be carried in the hands; pockets, &c., may not be used. First and second prizes presented by the Club. Entrance fee \$1.

5.—6 P.M.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—For Hongkong and China subscription griffin of any season. Weight for inches at per scale. Previous winners at this season's gymkhana barred. Winner of an official race to carry 7 lb. extra. "Off-day" winners at Hongkong or Shanghai to carry 3 lb. extra. Unplaced ponies in an official race allowed 5 lb. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A Cup presented by 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

6.—6.30 P.M.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights to 10st. 6lb. Winner of hurdle race at first and second gymkhana to carry 5 lb. extra. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Entries close to the hon. secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club on Saturday, the 9th June, at the Pongkook Club at 7 p.m.

Entrance fees must accompany entry, otherwise entry will not be accepted.

Entries for events Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 6 must state name, colour, and height of pony, also racing colours.

Post entries will be accepted for events Nos. 2 and 4.

Forms of entry may be had on application to the hon. secretary or at the Hongkong Club.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

1898 AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

SIR ROBERT HART'S POWERS UNALTERED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd June, 11.10 a.m.

The Chinese Government has considered the Note addressed by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, acting under instructions from his Government, relative to the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

China promises Great Britain that she will issue a declaration wherein she undertakes to state that the 1898 Agreement shall remain effective.

She further pledges that the administration of the affairs of the Maritime Customs shall remain unchanged at the same time as the power vested in the Inspector-General (Sir Robert Hart) shall remain unaltered.

[The 1893 Agreement referred to in the foregoing despatch is that whereby Chinese Bonds issued between 1893 and 1898 were accepted by British capitalists on the security of the Customs.—Ed., H. K. T.]

[Reuter's.]

The Traffic in Opium.

London, 31st May.

The House of Commons has adopted a motion by Mr. Theodore Taylor, condemning the opium traffic.

Mr. Morley said that if China seriously desired to restrict the consumption, the Indian and His Majesty's Governments, would agree to any plan for furthering that object even though at a cost and sacrifice.

The Marriage Festivities in Spain.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their suite, and the British Ambassador and staff, will not attend the bull fight on Saturday.

Later.

Marriage of the King of Spain and Princess Ena.

King Alfonso and Princess Ena were married at San Jeronimo.

A most brilliant assembly was present.

A bomb was thrown close to the royal carriage as they were returning to the palace from the church, but their Majesties escaped unhurt.

The bomb was concealed in a bouquet, and thrown from the upper storey of a house a quarter of a mile from the palace. It fell between the hindmost horses and the wheels of the royal carriage were severely damaged, the horses being killed.

Their Majesties, who were dragged out of the carriage by an equestrian, reached the palace in safety, weeping as they ascended the stairs, and surrounded by all the Royalists present.

Nine persons were killed, including a lieutenant, four soldiers, and two women.

The Marquis Sotomayor was wounded.

Numerous arrests were made.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. Michael Davitt is announced.

MAY CUP.

Weather permitting, the first round for the above Cup will be played to-day, and instantly and the final on Monday, 4th, starting at 4.30 p.m. on both days. The following are the teams entered and the result of the draw:—

K. & S.B. vs. W. J. Gresson
Capt. Seddon vs. G. C. Moxon
" Price vs. M. Stewart
" Bennett vs. D. A. Menocal
Royal West Kents vs. Club Team
Capt. Joslin vs. C. H. Ross
Major. Pedley vs. Capt. Ward
Capt. Kitson vs. Coleman
Lieut. H. D. Belgrave vs. J. Noble

By kind permission of Capt. Savory, R.N., and Officers, the Band of H.M.S. *Diadem* will play during the afternoon on Monday. Members and their friends are invited to attend.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (China) 3rd inst., 8 a.m.
Indian (Kutnam) 4th inst.
German (Prins Waldemar) 4th inst.
German (Zieten) 5th inst., 11 a.m.
Canadian (Empress of India) 12th inst.

The S.S. *Borneo* left Sandakan 1/21 Banguay on 30th ult., p.m., and may be expected here on 5th inst., a.m.

The N. Y. K. Bombay Line S.S. *Tosa Maru* left Singapore for this port on 1st inst., and is expected here on 6th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s S.S. *China* will be due to arrive at this port from San Francisco via Japan and Manila, on Sunday, at 8 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail S.S. *Prins Waldemar* left Manila yesterday, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on 4th inst., at daylight.

The C. P. R. Co.'s S.S. *Tartar* arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m., on 31st ult., and left again at 3 a.m., Friday, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., on 2nd inst.

The Imperial German Mail S.S. *Zieten* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 8th ult., left Singapore on 1st inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on 5th inst., at 11 a.m.

THE "MARINDUQUE."

In response to inquiries made Saturday and Sunday, the *Cable News* of 29th ult. reports that the collector of customs has been informed that the Serapio Policarpo, the owner of the steamer *Marinduque* which is adrift, in the Chi a sea, has made arrangements with Warner Barnes and Company, and the commanding officer of the *Zafro*, to have his steamer picked up by the *Zafro* and towed to Hongkong on the trip which the Hongkong ship begins to-day. If the *Zafro* cannot get the steamer in tow, the *Yuenning* will attempt it when she returns to Hongkong. In case either of the Hongkong boats fail to pick the steamer up, Policarpo will appeal to the Government and request that a naval vessel be sent to tow the ship into port. If it is found impossible to tow her, the naval authorities will be requested to destroy her.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 1st instant, Messrs. Phoenix & Co. write:—Our yarn market during the whole of the interval under review ruled dull and depressed, and prices began to decline heavily owing to slackness of demand from the consuming districts where the rains have caused a havoc and ruined the rice crop, and thus, combined with extreme impatience on the part of importers to quit, and rumoured instability of some of the dealers, sent our market from bad to worse. We have again to report a falling-off in prices and several of the threads fetched \$1 lower in No. 102 only. Some of the importers are not free sellers to custom of the Chinese dealers, only because they fear some failures if prices will go lower. The Chinese subsidiary coins are pouring in in our market from the consuming districts in the shape of remittances, and they are in great disfavour and are only accepted at a heavy discount of \$2 on every \$1,000. This has also to a large extent an evil effect on clearances in our market.

The vagaries of Exchange have also to answer for the present bad state of our yarn market.

Reports from Shanghai and other Northern ports are not quite reassuring, as yarn is imported there largely both from Bombay and this port which has accumulated the holdings, and prices in many instances show a decline.

According to the latest advices, Bombay is now in the Confessional: "Gentlemen, we have recklessly congested China Markets," is the gist of a short homily delivered by Sir Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, at a recent meeting of the Mill Owners there. The Chairman had at the same time a rosy picture to present as far as the general progress and prosperity of the Mills were concerned. Manchuria is now looking large in the eyes of the Bombay Spinners as prospective market, especially for piece goods, which are getting increasingly popular and the figures of only two years bear ample testimony.

The Chairman, with a certain amount of optimism, declared that in the year 1924 Bombay exported to China piece goods in 2,400 bales only, whereas the year 1915 boasted of 10,000 bales—a phenomenal output. The other points dealt with in the Chairman's speech included those which we have ourselves ventilated in our circular from time to time, such as the currency question of China, the Mill labour question in Bombay itself, the breach by Mill Owners themselves of regulations passed at their meetings restricting working hours, and kindred other matters.

It is very hard at present to quote a correct quotation where sales are not effected, and we do not know what prices the next lots will fetch. Market closes dull and depressed.

No. 202.—Prices show a decline of \$1 to \$2 per bale with a very limited business passing. No. 102.—Only two threads changed hands. This count is not much inquired for.

No. 122.—No business reported. This count remains neglected.

No. 102.—Prices show a decline of from \$1 to \$4, with a very limited business passing. No. 82.—Only one parcel changed hands.

No. 62.—Two threads, changed hands at quotations.

Sales.—5 bales of No. 62; 10 bales of No. 82; 935 bales of No. 102; 225 bales of No. 162; and 285 bales of No. 202; in all about 1,000 bales.

Arrivals.—Per Steamers *Namang*, *Aradon*, *Apoan* (from Calcutta), and *Batavia*, *Nippon*, *Colombo*, *Maru* and *Aradon* (from Bombay) of about 13,510 bales for this port and about 12,100 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 6,500 bales.

Unsold Stock.—Estimated at about \$1,500 bales.

Uncleared stock.—Estimated at about 45,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—No business reported, ruling quiet.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing doing.

Cotton.—A small parcel of about 65 bales fetched \$23 per picul.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 150 per cent.
Demand " " 162
London T. T. " Sh. 2.1 9/16d. = \$
Demand " " 2.1 1/4d. = \$
Shanghai " " Tis. 7 1/2 = \$100.
Silver " " 3 1/4 per oz.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

LANDING upon the property of THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, at JUNK BAY, IS PROHIBITED from this date without Written Authority from the Undersigned.

The portion of the Western Shore of Junk Bay covered by this Notice, extends for about two miles from a large marshed 500 yards or thereabouts South of the Mill Buildings in a Northerly direction to the stream near the village, marked CHAN JI on Ch. rt. No. 3,279.

A. H. RENNIE & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [620]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT THE KOWLOON SALES ROOM OF F. KIENE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his Sales Room, No. 12, Robinson Road, KOWLOON (two doors from the Dispensary), TO-NIGHT, the 2nd June, at 6 p.m.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH-BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	6th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	7th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX"	5th July.

HOMEWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	5th June.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	19th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"HYSON"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	17th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	31st "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"STENTOR"	8th June.
	"OANFA"	7th July.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	14th June.
	"TEUCER"	13th July.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

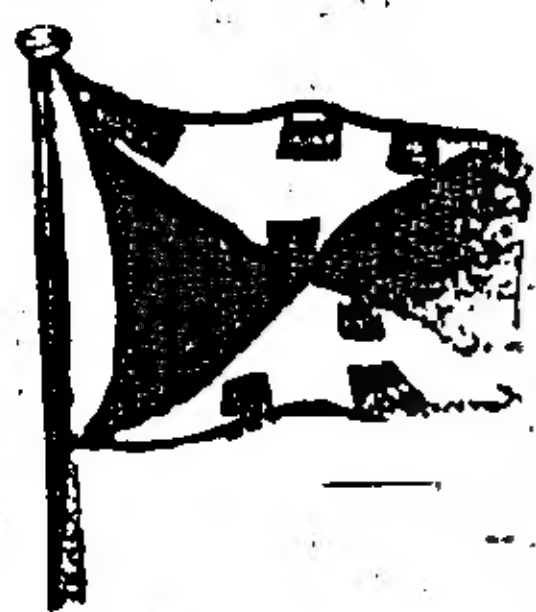
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHIHLI"	5th June.
MANILA	"TEAN"	5th "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	7th "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	9th "
SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	9th "
WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.	"KUIHOW"	9th "
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO.	"SUNGKIANG"	13th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	29th "

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily
qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

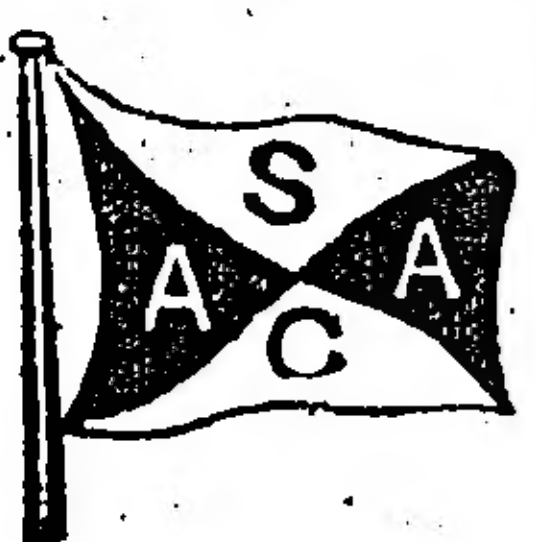
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"ANGLO SAXON"	10th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906.

MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE Undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY
FRESH MUTTON AND BEEF, at
Moderate Prices.
Should patrons find any Meat supplied not
to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the
return of the Meat to the Stall.

TUNG WING,
No. 1 Stall, Central Market.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship
"APPALACHEE"
will be despatched for the above Ports, about
the 16th of June.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [610]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"INDRASAMHA"
Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above, on
or about the 30th June next.
If sufficient inducement is offered.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [616]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 1.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.
FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
On and after Sunday, 20th inst., inclu-
sive, every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single, \$2;
Return, \$3; 1st Class, Single with Cabin, \$3;
Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Re-
turn, 80 cents.
All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1
each Meal.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SIM WANG CO.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [17]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG-SWATOW-BANGKOK LINE.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Chartered Steamship
"PROMETHEUS,"
Captain Cornelissen, will be despatched as
above, on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [631]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain E. Fay, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June,
at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED.
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [611]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,138 R. RAMSEY.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.
Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4
Meals \$1 each.

Also
Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY
at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8.30 A.M.
returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30
P.M.

FARES:—1st Class single \$1 with cabin \$3.00,
return \$3 5.00.
2nd Class single \$1, return 1.50.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.
The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front
of the new Western Market, opposite the old
Harbour Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906. [18]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 5th June, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	TUESDAY, 5th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WAHSING"	WEDNESDAY, 6th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 8th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	SATURDAY, 9th June, 3 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.
* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

CLOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND TRAVELING COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	1,198	Ernst	June 6th.
"NICOMEDIA"	1,370	Wagemann	June 21st.
"NUMANTIA"	1,370	Feldmann	July 14th.
"ARABIA"	1,481	Mettenheim	

The S.S. "Nicomedia" arrived at Yokohama from Portland on May 30th, and is due to arrive
here about the 11th inst.

through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to
S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALMA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London.
From Italy.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd proximo, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [14]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ARCADIA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. Mongolia and
Macedonia.

From Australia.
From Calcutta.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 5th proximo, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [14]

Shipping—Steamer.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"BENMOHR,"
Captain Webster, will be despatched as above,
on or about 4th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [554]

Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM,
ANTWERP, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"AMBRIA,"
Captain Wünnenberg, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 6th June, will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 6th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [608]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"RHENANIA,"
Captain von Hoff, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 5th June, 1906, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 5th June, 1906, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [644]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered
after the 5th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
12th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 5th June, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [693]

S.S. "OCEANEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London
ex s.s. *Crimée* and *Jérôme*, from Havre
ex s.s. *Crimée*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s.
Ville de Constantin, in connection with above
Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treas-
ure and Valuables are being landed and
stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after
TUESDAY, the 5th June, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 5th June, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [515]

Consignees.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARAGONIA,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signa-
ture, and take immediate delivery from along-
side.

Cargo remaining on board or impeding dis-
charge after 12 o'clock Noon, of June 1st, will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

All torn, chafed or otherwise damaged
Cargo will be examined at this Company's
Godown at 10 A.M., Saturday, June 2nd.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

S. SILVERSTONE,
Acting General Agent.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [16]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SALAZIE"

Captain A. Aillard, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th
June, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. OCEANIE 25th June.
S.S. TOURANE 10th July.
S.S. TONKIN 24th July.
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC 7th August.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 21st August.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DONGOLA"

Captain G. Philipps, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for MAR-
SEILLES and LONDON DIRECT, via
COLOMBO, on SATURDAY, the 16th June.
1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo
direct for the above Ports. Connection with
the Company's S.S. *Maldavin*, for BOMBAY.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY

WHISKY, PALL MALL.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

SHERRY, AMOROSO

LA TORRE

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

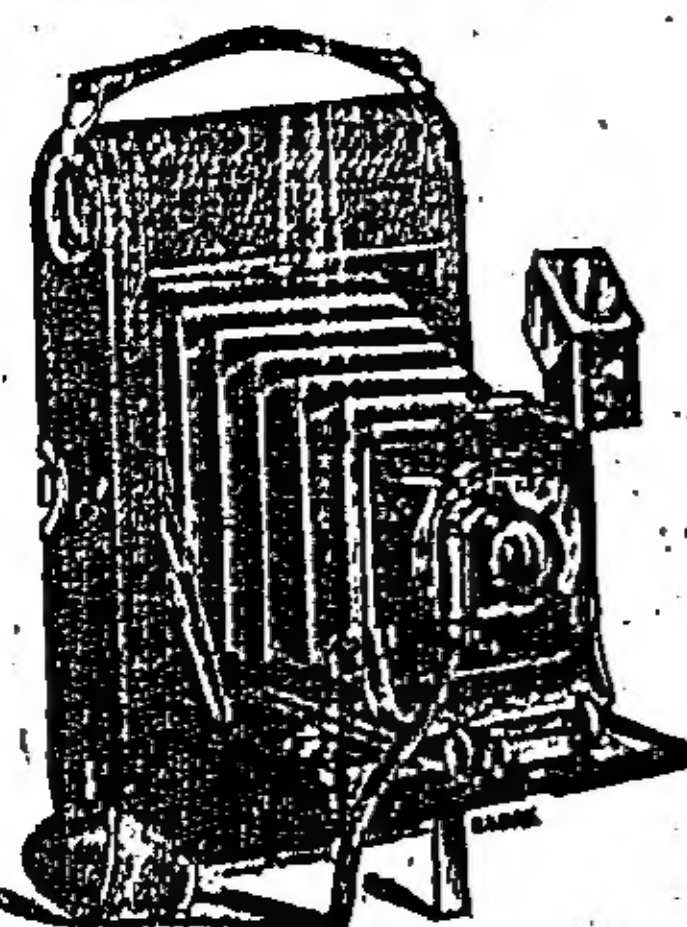
REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.



DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE & Co. Connected to...									
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ 1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000 \$174,735 \$150,000 }	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/9/16 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$800 London £90 \$38 }	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	{ 1,000,000 \$1,600,000 \$147,895 }	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$360	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$360	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sales	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of 13/6 for 1905	5 %	\$800 buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$344,058	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 sales & b.	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$6,563	\$14 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$21	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil.	\$34 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	8 %	\$244 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.20.51 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$80	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 2,1156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 63 buyers	
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	£107,815	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 33 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$218	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	26/-	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$218	{ \$1.50 } for year ending 30.4.1906	5 1/2 %	\$30 ex div.	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 41 buyers	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$40,974	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 %	\$165	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897	...	\$25	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 100 buyers	
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	£13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 980 buyers	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. 10	G. 5	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	G \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905	7 %	G. \$14	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$24 buyers	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Feawick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$8,915	\$1 for 1905	9 %	\$22	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$20,040	Final of \$34 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$103	
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$161	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$60	\$60	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sales	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 57,665	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 225 buyers	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	none	First year	...	Tls. 100	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 %	\$31 buyers	
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	none	\$24 on \$12 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$18 sales	
Do. (new issue)	123	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$4,719	7 % on \$74 for 1905	...	\$158 sellers	
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$4,719	None	...	\$300 buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$648,075	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$24,071	Final of \$34 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$119	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$67,839	Interim of Tls. 1	14 %	Tls. 17	
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$11	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$574	\$24 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$39	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 909,593	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 116 sellers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 170,000	Final of \$1.50 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$13	
COTTON MILLS.									
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 %	Tls. 724 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$30,000	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$15 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 65 sellers	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	none	Tls. 8 for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 75 sales	
Soy-Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 18,456	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 310 sellers	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	£314	1/3 per share for 1904	9 %	\$74 buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$9,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32	
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	12 1/2 %	\$7 buyers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	\$104 buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	6 %	\$9	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$50,000	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$29	
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$20,893	\$24 for year ending 28.2.06	11 %	\$124	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,568	\$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$153 sales	
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,795	\$5 for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$240 buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$29	
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,500	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year.	11 %	\$9	
Maatschappij tot Mijp. Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 57,500	Final of Tls. 74 paid 15.3.06 account	9 1/2 %	Tls. 230 buyers	
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 165,000	{ Tls. 31 final & Tls. 14 bonus making Tls. 81 1905 } Tls. 6 for 1904	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 buyers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 45,000	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 55 buyers	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 37,000	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 72 sales	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 24,820	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6	7 %	Tls. 365 buyers	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 7,200 7,200 6,000 20,000 }	{ £20 £20 £25 \$5 \$5 }	{ £20 £20 £25 \$5 \$5 }	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 190,000	{ First year 50 cents for year ending 31.5.05 Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6 }	8 1/2 %	Tls. 280 sales	
South China Morning Post, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$44,089	None	...	\$20	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,134	50 cents for year ending 31.5.05	8 1/2 %	\$20	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$551	{ \$0.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	9 %	\$9	
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$22,000	{ \$19.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	11 %	\$180	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$133 buyers	
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$4,500	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$104 sales	
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE :-									
Maatschappij &c. in Langkat								Tls. 74	15th June